The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

Space	1 w.	2 w.	3 w.	1 m.	2 m.	3 m.	6 m.	1 year
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	$2.50	$4.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	15.00	17.00	20.00	25.00	35.00	60.00	100.00

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Professional Cards, per year, $[illegible].

McKean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XIV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN CO., PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877. NO. 35.

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The Result of War.

Now that the dogs of war have been let loose between Russia and Turkey, and the process of scientific slaughter commenced in the most deliberate manner possible, the following lines, taken from Moore's Almanac for 1829, under the head of "Monthly Observations," may be pondered with interest:

Whene'er contending princes fight,
For private pique or public right,
Armies are raised, the fleets are manned,
They combat both by sea and land.

When, after many battles past,
Both, tired with blows, make peace at last,
What is it, after all, the people get?
Why, taxes, widows, wooden legs and debt.

Changeless.

So far away, so far away, I cried,
In the still night and in the busy day;
Hopeless and sad my longing spirit sighed,
So far away!

So far away! How can that be, when love
Annihilates all distance? Strong and clear
The glad thought came, lifting my heart above
All doubt and fear.

Now, often seated at my work or book,
Your strong, sweet presence seems to fill the place;
I raise my eyes as if once more to look
Into your face.

And I am gladdened as though you had come
With tender greeting over land and sea;
Now know I surely that your spirit's home
Is still with me.

And though I long to see your face once more,
Long for the hand clasp, the smile, the kiss,
And know that all of these, till life be o'er,
We still must miss.

Over the fate that bids us walk apart
Love still can triumph, still its watch can keep;
For through all time and space, heart calls to heart,
As deep to deep.

OUR DAVIE.

Outside there was a heavy, threatening November sky, from which the lurid sunset had died utterly, leaving no light save the faint glimmer that came from the glittering covering of snow that lay an inch deep everywhere.

Later on, when a clear moon shone out over the desolate landscape, it made almost a pretty picture of Braer Castle, with its background of leafless trees and cloudy sky; but not such a pretty picture as the one you could have seen through the unsheltered windows of the quaint old hall, if the windows had not been too high to be reached from the outside.

Sir David Dewar, the bachelor owner of this fine old place, liked light and comfort and plenty of room to move about in; and as it was nobody's place to interfere with his little whims, he generally got what he wanted; so, sitting now well back in his great armchair, with his kindly face a little severe, and his gray head bent in earnest thought, he looked as though no wave of trouble had ever touched his life.

There was another figure in the great room, too, on which the brilliant light seemed to have concentrated itself—the figure of a child—a boy who stood on the white fur hearth-rug, with a quaint, old-fashioned face raised somewhat stubbornly, and thin, restless hands fidgeting with the buttons of his coat. Little Davie Dewar, one of Sir David's orphan nephews, deserves a paragraph of description entirely to himself, if only for the sake of his face—a beautiful face, that artists raved about for its perfection of form and coloring, but that mothers looked at with an aching heart, reading only too clearly the signs of delicacy in the brilliant dark-fringed eyes and flushing cheeks. To-night, however, there was something beyond excitement in the shrinking form; and he looked so white and wan and miserable that when Sir David, who had been hardening his heart and contemplating punishment, raised his head suddenly, the sternness melted out of his face, and he stretched out his hand, saying: "Come here, my dear—a little nearer."

The boy started when he spoke, and shrank back, just raising his piteous, unchildlike eyes, and then dropping them to the rug at his feet.

"Come here," repeated Sir David, a little impatiently, for he hated to think that he was hard upon the boys, and that they were afraid of him.

The lad shuffled off the rug, half sulky, half frightened, and came close to the old man's chair, blinking his great eyes in the light like a young half-tamed owl; and when Sir David said, very kindly: "I don't wish to be hard on you, my lad, but I will have the truth," he said, in a low, sweet voice that trembled a little with sheer fright and weariness: "Yes, Uncle David."

"I only want to know about this boating," said Uncle David, encouragingly.

"Yes," in a lower, sulkier voice.

"Well, my dear, after all I have told you, were you out on the river last night?" There was a pause. Uncle David, with his quiet, kindly eyes on the boy's face, waited with real anxiety for the reply; but David the younger made no answer at all; he stood first on one foot, then on the other, with such a guilty, frightened look on his face that the old man's heart ached. "Well," he said at last, sadly, "tell me the truth, Davie, my man, and I'll believe you."

"No," said Davie, very low; and then he threw himself, a sort of tangled heap, down on the floor at his uncle's feet, and sobbed out: "No, no, no!"

Uncle David was puzzled and distressed. "I promised to believe you, Davie," he said, "so I must, I suppose; but I shouldn't like your mother to think I'd brought you up to lie. I don't quite understand it, all the same. Hew would have told, I think."

"Oh, not Hew," said Davie, lifting a flushed, tear-stained face, and speaking eagerly: "I'm sure, oh, I'm quite sure, Uncle David." But Uncle David silenced him with a quick, warning touch, and they both sat listening to the sound of rapid, firm steps along the stone passage—to a merry whistle which came nearer and nearer until it paused abruptly on the threshold, in the middle of a bar—to an impetuous hand upon the lock. Uncle David turned his eyes quickly to the fire; little Davie hid his face in his white, trembling hands; but after that momentary pause, although they neither of them looked up, they both knew instinctively that Hew was in the room.

"Holloa!" he said, shading his eyes, and sending his clear, ringing laugh into the hall before him: "I've had such a jolly time out in the stables! What are you up to here, you two?"

He looked so bright and handsome standing in the doorway, with the snow glittering on his uncovered curls and rough tweed coat, that Uncle David sat for a moment looking at him before he spoke. Then he said: "Hush, Davie! Hew, come here and let me look at you."

They were as different in appearance as light from darkness, night from day, these two brothers, these two nephews of Sir David's; little Davie, wan and delicate and beautiful—Hew, as strong and proud as a young eagle, with honest, eager eyes, and a boyish laugh that it did one good to hear; but they were very fond of each other for all of that—loved each other with that strange, unalterable love which lies between brothers oftener than we think, and that never died out between these two until the very end.

"What is it?" the boy asked, pushing back his heavy hair with one hand; "what is Davie crying for? and what is the question?"

"I was asking Davie," said the old man, leaning forward so that he could lay his wrinkled hand on the soft, silky curls at his feet, "about the boat. After I have forbidden it so many times, some one had it out last evening; and disobedience, as you know, Hew, must be punished."

"Oh, yes, of course," said Hew.

"Did you take it?" Uncle David asked, bringing the question home with an emphasis that startled the boy, and made a red flush, that might have been guilt, rise to his forehead.

The young eyes lit up with a flash of almost insolent pride, and the young head was turned defiantly toward the gentle old man, while the clear voice said: "Me! Uncle David?" Then suddenly a pair of great wan eyes were lifted in piteous entreaty, a little, nervous hand touched the strong brown one that was hanging at his side, and he hesitated.

The whole truth flashed across him in an instant, as he shook off the slight touch and moved over to the window; and there, as if concluding an unfinished sentence, he said: "Why, yes, I did."

"Oh, Hew!" said Uncle David, startled. And then he added, quickly: "But, thank God, you could not tell a lie!"

The quick red flush crept up again over the happy boyish face, but not such a guilty red as that which dyed the white forehead hidden on Uncle David's knee. Little Davie rose unsteadily and put his hand out to the hand that had sheltered him in every trouble of his life—the strong hand that could dare to bridge the gulf between them, and touch him now. He [illegible] Hew [illegible] Davie, with such a fire! Good-night, Uncle David; we are going to bed."

"I must punish him," Uncle David thought, when he was left alone, "because I said so. My dear boys, how can I have the heart to do it?" So the good man, with a faltering hand, dealt out justice to the two boys he loved almost equally—the one for his weakness, the other for his strength.

Out in the passage Hew waited for an instant, expecting what? Whatever it was, it did not come, however; for Davie, waiting too, said nothing, and Hew presently put his hand on the child's trembling form, and understood and forgave the cowardly heart that could shrink from any physical pain, but could dare to tell a lie. "I'm in for it now," thought the boy, with a sort of dogged pride—"the first I ever told, and to Uncle David, too! but—it's for him."

"To be sent to school at once!" That was the verdict Uncle David pronounced in his study next morning, and that Hew listened to with assumed indifference.

"And when?" he asked, directly.

"Well, to-day," said Uncle David; "it is so much better to get it over at once."

"Uncle David," said the boy, coming a step nearer, and softening his voice, "I may say good-bye to—him?"

"Well, I'm afraid not," said Uncle David, clearing his voice, and looking worried and perplexed. "He is so ill, you see; Morris was up with him all night."

"I know," said Hew. Then all his petulant anger seemed to die utterly out, and he came and stood close in front of Uncle David's chair, and spoke earnestly. "Uncle David, promise me—promise me on your sacred word of honor, that if—anything happens to Davie, you will send for me directly. It is unjust and terrible to send me away now," the lad went on, almost beside himself with excitement; "but I will bear it as well as I can, if you swear that to me."

"Of course," said Uncle David, promptly, though his voice was very husky; "but don't say anything more now, because you forget yourself. You may look at the child, too, if you like, but don't speak to him or rouse him in any way, because he is in such pain. I trust you."

Trust him! who, indeed, could Uncle David trust if not the boy he had loved so long—the boy who was running up stairs now, and in another moment would be standing at the door of a hushed and darkened room, watching a tangled head upon the pillow? The quick, deep sobs trembled away into silence, the angry heart was suddenly stilled, as Hew stood in the doorway for a moment, and heard the rapid, uneven breathing of the restless little sleeper.

That was the end of it all, as far as most people were concerned. Davie got a little better as time went on; and when Hew came back from school—happy, cheerful, and the winner of two prizes—every one was ready to receive him joyfully. Uncle David held him at arms-length, and had tears in his eyes, as he said: "My dear lad, this is like old times. I have forgotten everything."

At that Hew turned his head for an instant to a certain chair in a certain sunny window, from which a pair of great eyes watched his every movement; but he was only met by a gentle laugh, and a flush that crept up over the white, delicate face, as he went across and sat down upon the arm of the chair, taking the thin hand in his. He saw then that the truth of that old story would never be rightly known by any one, for much suffering and much sorrow had blotted out all remembrance of that one day from poor Davie's life.

He was silent for a minute, perhaps, and then he said, startling them all by his vehemence: "Then we start fair, Uncle David! I feel such a great rough fellow beside you two."

And Davie said, with the quick tears in his eyes: "Not rough, dear Hew—just strong."

Fourteen years afterward came a time that I suppose never will be forgotten—a time of heroism and bloodshed, of wars and rumors of wars in the Crimea—a time of terror and suspense and heart-sickness at home. How many households in England gave up one life to that terrible game of war—gave it freely and willingly, never counting the cost!

You may count those dead heroes by the miniatures and locks of hair hidden away from sight to this day, among the most precious treasures; by the medals that came too late to honor those short young lives, but are the crowning glory of many homes; by the silver hairs that shone in bright brown tresses, and the wrinkles that furrowed smooth white brows. You may count them easiest of all by the names that were added to every churchyard, in that year of grace '55, to the memory of the glorious dead who died in the Crimea.

Out of the home with which we have to do they chose their best and bravest, and sent him forth, with the safeguard of many prayers, into the far East. And he said good-bye to them all in his pride, and kept up their hearts by his bright and fearless spirits, and went away eastward with the rest; and Uncle David looked a little older, perhaps, and Davie fancied the house was not as pleasant as it used to be, and grew tired of his sofa in the sunny window, until such time as the months had rolled on their slow course, and the troops were coming back.

Then they brightened up the old house for the heir's return, and the bells rang out, and they gave a great feast in honor of their boy; for Hew was one of those who did return—proud and bright and glad, and with a Victoria Cross upon his breast.

There was nothing to remember, nothing to forget, at this home-coming; and Hew thought that nobody but himself recollected that little story of his boyish life, as he stooped for Uncle David's trembling kiss, and for the touch of Davie's clinging, welcome hands.

That was a grand evening; but in the midst of all the fun and merriment and speeches, Hew's eyes were always turning to a certain corner by the fitful fire, from which a pair of great dark eyes watched his every movement; and at last, when there was a pause, he rose with a flush on his face, and said: "Uncle David! all of you, gentlemen, charge your glasses—To the heroes of the Crimea who have not come back." And they all drank in silence.

"One more toast," cried Uncle David, who was proud and excited. "Gentlemen, I propose our own private hero—our own boy, Hew—and Davie!"

Hew bowed in his hearty, boyish way; but before he answered he went over to the sofa in the dark corner, and leaned against it, so that his hand could have touched the clean-ringed curls of the fair head, and then he said: "I can answer you best here, and thank you better for Davie and myself, than I could among you all. You, who have known us all our lives—you, Uncle David, who have loved us—know what we are to each other. As you have joined us in the toast, so let me speak for both in my answer, when I say that, next to my brother's love, I value nothing so much as your good opinion."

"We have never had a word between us all our lives," said Davie, raising a flushed, glad face, "so you make me very proud by giving me just a little place in Hew's triumph. Even this"—and he touched the Victoria Cross—"I do not grudge him in the least. Do you remember," he went on, suddenly, with his finger still on the cross, "once, long ago, saving me from punishment in connection with a boat? I had forgotten all about it till this moment."

"Quite right," said Hew, putting his hand up over the hand that touched the cross. "I don't think I came very creditably out of the affair, for, if I remember right, I told a lie."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Letter 334 Years Old.

Frederick Lauer, has at present in his possession an original manuscript letter of the great reformer, Martin Luther, dated in the year 1542. The letter is written on a half sheet of paper, note size, and is in a well-preserved condition. The manuscript is legible, and the signature, "Mart. Luther, D.," is written in a good, bold hand. There is no doubt as to the authenticity of this letter, written in the dialect of the German language current during the sixteenth century. The signature and chirography have been compared with other manuscripts of Dr. Martin Luther still in existence, and found to be an exact resemblance. The letter is the property of John G. Lange, of Richmond, Va., and was sent to Mr. Lauer by that gentleman in the hope that a purchaser for it might be found at the Centennial. Mr. Lange came in possession of the letter by accident. A number of years ago he had sent to him an old German book, which, it was represented, had at one time been the property of Dr. Martin Luther. The book was printed some time during the sixteenth century, and it bore the appearance of not having been opened for a couple of hundred years. Concealed among the leaves of the book was found this letter, which is now so highly prized. The letter is a brief dissertation on the eighteenth Psalm, and contains thoughts similar to those found in the "Hymn of the Reformation," and it is believed that the inditing of this letter first led to the composition of that famous hymn. The letter contains expressions which now sound exceedingly curious in the present refined condition of the German language. The writing is neat and concise, although difficult to read, except to a thorough student of German, in consequence of abbreviations and singular terms used. The age of the letter, 334 years, and its excellent state of preservation, gives it great value, and it will no doubt ultimately find an eager purchaser in some collector of curiosities of this kind.

Canaries in Church.

The Chicago *Times* has these observations, in connection with a report of the observances at Trinity (Methodist Episcopal) church in that city, of the second Sunday in June, which is set apart as "Childrens' Day," the Sunday school exercises and the regular preaching being suspended for special exercises calculated to impress the little folks, and interest adults in them: "The church was decorated in a striking manner. Tiers of seats were placed in front of the pulpit, looking toward the audience, and these were covered with the infant class. The font was filled with cut flowers. In front of it stood a table bearing a globe of gold-fish. The pulpit, pulpit stairs and organ-loft were almost concealed by flowering plants, cactuses, palmettos, and other botanic beauties. A dozen canaries in gilded cages hung under the galleries. The children may have grown weary during the exercises, but the canaries never weakened. Every one of them whistled as if he wanted a horse-car to stop for him, and if one of them let go of his tune for an instant it was only to get a new and better hold of it. The birds frequently remarked that since they left the store there had never been so many of them together, and they were almost wild with delight over their reunion. They were not much interested in the addresses, but when the congregation sung *every single* bird lifted up his little voice and shrieked till he drowned out human voices and the notes of the organ. As it was, they managed to sing until some of their auditors were impressed with the fact that the best place for canaries was in a pie."

An Invasion of Rats.

The solitary spot in the Pacific ocean known as Pitcairn's island—long famous as the home of the surviving mutineers of the Bounty—has, it is reported, recently suffered from an invasion of a remarkable character. It seems that an army of rats, landed from some wreck or other, have behaved very much as Mr. Browning's rats did in Hamalin town, swarmed over everything, eaten up everything, consumed all the flour, and devoured the entire grain crop of a season. The length of the island is but two and a half miles; from end to end the rats marched in a compact army, some of them as large as rabbits—an assertion which might seem exaggerated, did we not remember that the French naturalist, M. Gentil, declares that he saw in the sewers of Paris specimens of these vermin "as large as full-grown tom-cats"—creatures, indeed, that full-grown tom-cats refused to fight. As the Pitcairn's island rats made a clean sweep of the islanders' harvests and at res, it is not surprising that the humanity of a Pacific trader should have been appealed to for a supply of flour. It would be well, perhaps, if the islanders could be looked in upon more frequently, and better still if this recital of their woes would attract to their domains a few professional rat-catchers.

CURING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Small-Pox, Typhus Fever, Measles and Their Congeners, and How They May Be Medically Treated.

In the days when typhus fever and plague and small-pox reigned unchecked in England, and no one dreamed that their ravages could be either foreseen or prevented, it would not have been thought credible that a time would come when these terrible diseases would be completely within human control, and yet scarcely any control be exercised over them. With the means of insuring almost complete safety there has come an equally complete indifference to safety. It is not among the poor only that this temper prevails; it is just as universal among the educated and well-to-do. Doctors preach, but even doctors do not always practice. The importance of healthy houses is universally admitted, but not one man in a thousand seems to care whether his own house is healthy. The dread of infection rises in many cases to an unworthy panic, but it seldom takes any more scientific form than the desire to keep the mischief at a distance. That in some cases it can be treated so as to make it cease to be a mischief, and that even where this is impossible it can be stamped out of existence, are facts which, though they may be known as matters of theory, are seldom allowed to govern the conduct of those who know them. We have not much expectation that even the plainest statements, put in the most popular intelligible way, will have much effect in bringing it about; but in so far as such statements can do any good Sir Thomas Watson's paper ought to make some impression on those who read it.

Under the head of zymotic (or contagious) disease are included nine diseases, of which all but one, or perhaps two, are of exceedingly common occurrence. They are small-pox, chicken-pox, typhus fever, enteric (or typhoid) fever, scarlet fever, the plague, measles, whooping cough and mumps. All these have the *following characteristics* in common: They are febrile, they run a definite course, they present during some portion of that course certain distinctive markings in the body, they occur once only in the same person, and they are communicable from person to person by contagion. Sir Thomas Watson maintains that they are communicable in no other way, but he is here confronted by the high authority of Dr. Murchison, who thinks that the specific poison of zymotic disease may be generated spontaneously from filth or overcrowding. This is a point of paramount importance, because if the specific poison is never generated spontaneously, these diseases, if once got rid of, would never reappear in England unless they were imported from abroad; whereas if they can be produced by a combination of certain unhealthy conditions of life we shall never be completely free of them until we are free of dirt and poverty. The chances that the warfare against zymotic diseases will ultimately be successful will consequently be few or many according to Sir Thomas Watson or Dr. Murchison turns out to be right. At present the balance of argument seems to point to contagion as the real cause of these diseases in every instance. Dr. Murchison chiefly relies on the frequent occurrence of zymotic disease when no exposure to contagion can be traced or easily imagined.

But this negative reasoning is of little value in presence of the innumerable ways in which contagion may be conveyed. Weeds appear in places where there is no apparent means of accounting for their growth; yet the smallest and least visible seed is a conspicuous object compared with the microscopic particles which convey the infection of small-pox or enteric fever. Against the theory of spontaneous generation must be set the proved absence of zymotic diseases under circumstances most favorable to their production, the numerous instances which have been ultimately traced to contagion when at first the possibility of such an explanation seemed excluded, and the length of time which elapses in certain places without their occurrence at all. Sir Thomas Watson gives several examples of all these facts. Typhus fever is unknown in the foul underground dwellings of the Esquimaux, nor was it observed in the crowded African slave ships, nor in Howard's time in foreign jails. Yet in both these latter cases there was an abundance of filth and of overcrowding. In one well-known case a prisoner who had been some time under solitary confinement in Millbank was seized with small pox. This apparently conclusive instance of zymotic disease making its appearance without contagion was explained nearly forty years later, when it appeared that the resident medical officer of the prison had been taken to see a case of confluent small-pox in the neighborhood, and had brought back the contagion to the prisoner. In another case a child who had not left the house for weeks took small-pox without its having been noticed anywhere in the neighborhood. When she was getting well she looked at herself in the glass and immediately said: "My face is like the child's from whom I bought the beads." Some peddlers had passed through the village when one of them was recovering from small-pox, and this child had talked to them at the door. The Faroe islands were exempt from measles from the year 1781 to the year 1846. The disease was then introduced from Copenhagen, and in six months three-fourths of the inhabitants had taken it.

Scarlet fever seems to have been unknown in India till 1871, and the whooping cough at the Cape of Good Hope till 1863. Yet as soon as they were introduced from without they spread rapidly. Thus, on the theory of spontaneous generation, we have to explain the inconsistency that circumstances which proved exceedingly favorable to the spread of the disease when imported had not been equal to producing it for the first time.

Again, the fact that the enteric fever is very contagious in villages and only slightly so in towns, though perfectly consistent with what is known of the manner in which the specific poison is conveyed, is not at all so with the notion that it has its origin in unhealthy conditions, which are equally present in town and country.

"There is reason enough, therefore, to justify us in taking the more hopeful view of zymotic diseases, and in holding that if the communication of the specific poison can be stopped the diseases themselves must in time die out. If the authorities had the power to insure the instant isolation of every case of zymotic disease and the thorough disinfection of the body, clothing and lodging of the patient, which they are never likely to obtain, however, the communication of the specific poison might be stopped. As regards small-pox there is the additional safeguard of a practically infallible prevention in vaccination. People die of small-pox or contagious fevers not because they must, but because the community does not, and, as a little consideration will show, cannot, take the precautions that would be effectual to keep them alive."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Carrier Pigeons as War Messengers.

A curious item in the military estimates of the greater military powers of Europe is the sum now set down annually for the providing and maintenance of a certain number of pigeon-breeding establishments and houses. The large German fortresses of Cologne, Metz, Mayence, Strasburg and others are all supplied with a complement of pigeons, and in France great efforts have been and still are being made to insure that there shall be a good stock of these birds in every garrison town. The idea which had been frequently mooted of utilizing carrier pigeons as the bearers of military dispatches was first worked out in practice during the investments of Paris and Metz in the late Franco-German war. So vigilant was the watch kept by the Germans over all the approaches leading into the fortresses, that in fact no other messengers could enter the beleaguered towns. Balloons could leave the cities, and passing high in the air over the investing lines, deposit their burdens in the open country; but aeronautics are not yet sufficiently developed to allow the reverse operation to be carried out. Pigeons, however, could be trusted, under certain easily fulfilled conditions to return with all speed to their homes; and, consequently, numbers of them were taken out of Paris in balloons, to be subsequently laden with dispatches, with which they then returned to the capital. At first the messages were tied around the necks of the pigeons; but it was found that, when this was done, many of the birds returned without their dispatches, having probably got rid of them themselves during their flight. The plan was, therefore, adopted of reducing the dispatches, by the aid of photography, to the smallest possible dimensions, and inclosing them in a quill, which was then fastened under one of the larger feathers of the pigeon's wing. By this means not only was the loss of the dispatch avoided, but they were also protected from partial destruction or obliteration by the weather.

The Gulf Stream.

The great "river in the ocean," known as the gulf stream, from the gulf of Mexico to the Azores, is three thousand miles in length, and its greatest breadth is one hundred and twenty. At first its speed is four miles an hour, but this gradually declines as it becomes more diffused. Off the State of Florida its temperature is eighty-three degrees, or nine degrees above the surrounding waters; and off Newfoundland, in winter, it is twenty-five degrees to thirty degrees warmer than the neighboring seas, thus causing the dense fog of that region. It is a great dispenser of heat and moisture in its course. To its influence is owing the verdure of the "Emerald Isle," and the mildness of the climate of Western Europe compared with countries elsewhere of corresponding latitudes. It arrests the chilling Arctic icebergs, which melt away in its tepid waters. It is of a deep indigo blue as long as its current is deep and narrow; and the line of demarkation between it and the adjacent waters is so marked that a vessel may be seen floating one-half in the gulf stream and the other in the common waters of the sea; and two buckets let down, one at the bow, the other at the stern, will draw up water differing in temperature by no less than thirty degrees.

Bijah Outdone.

"When I was in Mexico," said Bijah, looking out of the window, "I saw it rain just about this hard for fourteen consecutive days."

There was an awful silence for a minute, and then a vagrantish-looking old man, who had stepped in to sell some toothache drops, toed the mark and said:

"I also used to live in Mexico, and I remember that shower. That was nothing, however, to one you have probably forgotten. It began raining one Monday morning, and continued right along for twenty-eight days. I was then living on a prairie, and the water rose and rose until it finally stood *forty-eight feet deep* all over my land."

Bijah looked at him with scorn and contempt, and sarcastically inquired:

"How did you escape?"

"I climbed a pole *forty-nine feet* high," was the quiet answer. "I got my feet wet of course, but we must put up with some discomforts in this sinful world."

The old janitor was so mad that he wouldn't even take a bottle of the drops on trial—no cure, no pay. He said he'd rather die of toothache than to patronize a man who wouldn't tell the truth when it hankered to be told.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Reunion.

She is coming! I hear the footstep
As it echoes along the hall,
And my heart beats time, responsive
To its measured rise and fall.

Do I know the step? Oh, heavens!
How oft, in the days gone by,
Have I watched with joy for its coming
And smiled as the sound drew nigh.

She is nearing the door—Oh, heart be still!
Oh, brain stand by me now!
And the perspiration damp and dense
Leaps out on my throbbing brow.

She has reached the door of my chamber!
Her hand is upon the latch!
And in dumb despair I rend my hair,
And endeavor my breath to catch.

But list! She is to me speaking,
And her voice my senses thrill
As she shrieks in a voice of agonized woe,
"Will you pay that washing bill!"

Items of Interest.

John Chinaman's eyes are cut bias; but they'll do for Pekin.

Oysters, fall bonnets, sisters and empty oyster-tors are out of season.

A little girl's idea of a plane: a thing that scrubs snakes out of boards.

The man who gathers the names for the Russian directory is the hardest worked man in the empire.

Walla Walla people read the Walla Walla *Watchman*, Walla Walla, Walla Walla county, Washington Territory.

A gentleman had occasion to make use of the expression "Judge" in a crowded Los Angeles thoroughfare. Instantly eight persons turned round to return the salutation.

Tennessee people depend upon their local papers to tell them when it is safe to take off their flannels. The power of the press is getting to be mightier every day.

An English collector of autographs is said to have offered Prince Bismarck 75,000 francs for his written resignation which the emperor returned with the word "*niemals*" (never.)

A Shakespearean student affirms that

Double, double,
Toil and trouble,

has no reference to matrimony. Persons about to embark will feel easier.

"If you wish to have a shoe of durable material," exclaims a facetious teetotaler, "you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

Only three poems have been written about the present war. The Russian and Turkish language may be musical, but what poet can make such names as Sukum Kaleh rhyme with anything?

"I make it my point, madam, to study my own mind," said a gentleman to a lady who had exhibited some surprise at an opinion he expressed. "Indeed!" she replied, "I didn't suppose you understood the use of the microscope."

Colonel Knox and Mr. Baird, two Englishmen, have recently returned from a most successful hunt in India, in which they killed eleven elephants, ten rhinoceroses, nine lions, sixteen buffaloes, two giraffes, three leopards, one ostrich, two immense crocodiles, and a large number of antelopes and smaller game.

The Eyes of Knowledge.

Those who know little see little. To the man who cannot read, this paper is a blank. In exact proportion as our stock of information increases, the sphere of our mental vision is enlarged. Knowledge furnishes eyes to our understanding, and endows them with clearness, precision and magnetic power. To the ignorant man the stars are mere specks of light, rather more ornamental, he thinks, perhaps, than his tin lantern, but not half so useful as a guide to his footsteps through the night. To the astronomer they are worlds and congeries of worlds, moving through space in obedience to immutable laws, fulfilling in their shining march purposes at which even his educated intellect can only guess, and seeing them with the eyes of science, he wonders and adores. Botany, chemistry, every branch of natural philosophy, gives us a deeper, truer insight into the mysteries of which we are surrounded. We cannot even understand our own mechanism without the aid of physical science. It has been said that the more men know, the more profound and general their knowledge, the more they are disposed to skepticism in religious matters. The assertion is false. Men of the deepest research are generally the firmest believers in revelation. There are, and have been undevout philosophers, but the exceptions do not militate against the rule. The greatest lights of modern learning and science have been sincere Christians. See how research confirms Scripture history. Layard, the great archæologist, has found recorded upon disinterred monuments of ancient Egypt the very facts in relation to the wars of Judea, chronicled in the Bible. On the crumbling fragments of the walls of Nineveh he discovered the name of the prophet Jonah, and he has rendered into English, from the characters on the tombs and monuments of Oriental kings, memoranda of their victories and defeats and progresses, which tally precisely with the statement of Holy Writ. But for the wonderful eyes supplied by scientific research these physical confirmations of the truth of divine history would never have been disclosed.

The Reward of Valor.

There was rather a pretty incident at the railway station of Ploiesti upon the arrival of the troop train from Ibraila, writes a war correspondent. The Russian Grand Duke was there in person, and as the artillery formed upon the platform, the chief of staff called out the name of a sergeant, and a beardless youth stepped out from the ranks, apparently surprised, and perhaps a little scared, at the summons. "Your *imperial master* and mine," said the general, "has sent you this as a mark of his sovereign favor, for your skill and intelligence." Then he pinned upon his breast the cross of St. George, only conferred for valor, and the army learned that his was the hand which directed the fatal shot by which the great Turkish monitor at Ghiset, with her crew of two hundred picked sailors and marines, had been sent down to the bottom of the Danube.

The M'Kean Miner

H. F. Barbour - Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, HARRISBURG, May 26th, 1877.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Republican State Committee, adopted at a meeting held in Harrisburgh, this day a Republican State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, to the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, is hereby called to meet in the city of Harrisburg, at twelve o'clock noon, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1877, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Supreme Judge, State Treasurer and Auditor General, to be voted for at the ensuing general election on the sixth day of November next.

By order of Committee,

HENRY M. HOYT,
A. WILSON NORRIS, Chairman.
Secretary.

PRESIDENT HAYES is swinging around among the cultured Bostonians, and will next spend a few days with the chirabric Virginians.

ANOTHER democratic reformer has gone. F. A. Beamish, late sergeant-at-arms of the democratic House, and a purloiner of the school funds of Scranton, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment at hard labor.

AS AN article of literary interest, rather than political or historical merit, we publish in this issue a long extract from the latest of Gail Hamilton's remarkable series of letters to the New York *Tribune*. It affords entertaining reading for the summer season, however we may differ from some of the views of the caustic darling.

THERE have been two terrible battles between the Russians and Turks the past week, one in Asia Minor and one on the Danube. The Russians were defeated in the former and successful in the latter. They have succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Danube at two points.

SOUTHERN politicians of the fire eating order are now scheming for the annexation of a portion of Mexico greasers and all. We have enough of the restless and turbulent element to contend with now, in the form of the southern bull dozing and northern Tammany democracy.

TEN Mollie Maguires were executed in the coal regions last week, and it was hoped that the back bone of this terrible organization was finally broken. But since the execution the bloody work has been resumed. Some of the witnesses have mysteriously disappeared, and the officers are threatened secretly. A vigorous application of grape and canister to the entire organization is what is needed.

—The President has issued his order prohibiting Federal officeholders from taking a leading part in political affairs, such as managing conventions, acting as chairmen of political committees, &c. The President is very much in earnest in the matter, and says he only desires to prevent officeholders from taking advantage of the power and influence of their positions to control caucuses and influence conventions.

—The British Government is about to apply to Parliament for an extraordinary grant of twenty-five millions of dollars.

— Dr. Siemens, a scientific writer, estimates that the water power of Niagara Falls per day is equal to the work 286,000,000 tons of coal—nearly the entire yearly production of the mines of the world.

— The taxpayers of Wayne county endeavored to procure an injunction to prevent the Commissioners of that county from erecting a two hundred thousand dollar Court House by day-labor, instead of contract, but Judge Dreher decided that the building might go on as the Commissioners directed.

— The State Medical Convention held its regular annual session at Harrisburg last week. For the first time lady physicians were admitted as delegates, one from Schuylkill and one from Luzerne county. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says the convention was composed of the finest looking set of gentlemen ever assembled in that city.

—The Democrats of Mercer county are modest. They have instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Hon. John Trunky, of Venango, (formerly of Mercer), for Supreme Judge; John R. Packard, of Mercer, for State Treasurer, and Benjamin Whitman, of Erie, for Auditor General, all living within fifty miles of each other.

—A statement has just been prepared at the Treasury Department showing the cost of carrying the votes of elections for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of government, from which it appears that the expense attending the conveyance of the votes of the different States at the election of Gen. Washington to the seat of government was $1,495.50, while the second election of Gen. Grant was $181,103.25. Further than this no compilation has been made.

— The Cabinet's decision that the new four per cent. bonds must be paid in gold has had an excellent effect on their sale. Some $800,000 worth of these have already been sold in New York city alone, and if the people come to realize their advantages there is no doubt they will be taken largely in all parts of the country. They may be had in denominations of $50 and upwards, and are offered until July 10 at par.

Civil Service Reform.

LETTER FROM GAIL HAMILTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the summer of 1876 Mr. Tyner was made Postmaster General by President Grant. As he had been Assistant Postmaster General, his promotion might, at first blush, seem to be in the line of Civil Service Reform; but that is a delusion. We have *The Nation*, newspaper's authority for saying that he owed his appointment to that old war-horse of the Senate Ring, Mr. Morton. He was "a strong supporter of the Morton policy in the South," says *The Nation* of July 13, 1876, and "got his present office for voting for the Force bill last year." For a Reform Cabinet there was but one course toward Mr. Tyner—turn him out neck and heels. On the contrary, the Reformers suddenly discovered that "when he was promoted to the Postmaster Generalship in July, 1876, he brought to the discharge of its duty marked ability," that "his business abilities and long experience in postal matters would be of value to the Government;" that "he is not only an efficient officer, but a pleasing gentleman in manners and address," and that "his consent to perform the duties of a position with which he was thoroughly familiar, would give promise of continued efficiency in the postal service." So it seems his promotion for a purely political and even a very questionable reason was just as good in its results as if he had been promoted on Civil Service Reform principles; and that the Reformers, burning for a radical change, could find no better man than the one whom that corrupt politician, Senator Morton, had put in as a reward for being his serviceable tool.

After all this, there was, on Reform grounds, still but one course to take regarding Mr. Tyner: retain him in the position for which he had so thoroughly proved his fitness. Not so. Mr. Tyner displaced and Mr. Key, of whom I venture to say the country at large had never heard in connection with the postal service, was put in his place. And Mr. Key's first announcement of radical change in his department was the declaration that "he had no intention of making any changes and that he desired to run the machine about as his distinguished predecessor had done." His chief recorded exposition of Civil Service Reform principles is that if the Southern Democrats "oppose the Administration, the President will be compelled to use his official patronage in such a way as to give him strength in his own party; whereas, should Southern Democrats wisely extend him a support, he will be able to deal his patronage to them liberally." His most brilliant feat in the Reform Administration, which will not mix politics with business, and will have no appointment except for fitness, was the appointment on the recommendation of two Northern Democrats and two Southern "carpet-baggers," for the purpose of "showing that he was not governed by any prejudice against Northern Republicans," of a man who had been dismissed the public service, and the subsequent discharge of the same man on the representations of an anonymous traveler. Here I think the Reformers are right, and that this is a radical change. I recollect no other instance of a Cabinet Minister, within two months of his appointment, personally and directly pledging the Federal patronage as pay for votes. Civil Service Reform did well to displace Mr. Tyner, and put Mr. Key in his place, for I do not believe that Mr. Tyner, with all the training of his Ringmaster Morton, would ever have been equal to the accomplishment of this feat. But when it comes to the mere performance of the people's post-office business I cannot agree with that exuberant Reformer who declares, in allusion to Mr. Tyner's reluctant acceptance of a subordinate position, that "Civil Service Reform is half accomplished when Ole Bull condescends to play second fiddle." I think that Civil Service Reform is standing on what it is pleased to call its head, when it asks Ole Bull to play second fiddle and puts in the street-organ man to lead the orchestra.

* * * *

"Everybody," says the same Reformer, "seems well satisfied with the appointment of Mr. Thompson of Indiana to the office of Secretary of the Navy, though nobody, it seems, had even thought of him as a Cabinet officer. But when Judge Patterson of Terre Haute asked President Hayes how he came to think of 'Dick' Thompson as a member of his Cabinet, the President said: 'Nearly forty years ago I heard him make a speech in Columbus, Ohio. I stood a square away, but I heard distinctly every word of his silvery voice, and his wonderful eloquence impressed me so that I have never forgotten it.'"

If there is any truth in this, it is probably so docked and distorted as to be a practical falsehood; but none the less is it incumbent on the Civil Service Reformer to point out that radically changed rule which makes silvery eloquence in an inland orator the required "fitness" for Secretaryship of the Navy.

Secretary Robeson has long been the awful example of the Reformers. The Revelations of iniquity which we have been promised in his Department have made our blood run cold with delightful anticipations. "Secretary Thompson," says the Reformer, whetting our appetite, "is devoting his entire time (extending his labors even far into the night) to a most thorough investigation of the business of the Navy Department." Angels might weep at the spectacle of that blessed saint and martyr sitting up till half past 12 o'clock, "reading" with Mr. Robeson's accounts, while an aureole of millers and midges and mosquitoes and June-bugs, which his solitary gas-light has attracted, beat their devil's tattoo around his devoted head.

But like the cruel King we "bear to look on torture," buoyed up by the firm faith that Secretary Robeson is going to catch it; and in the next paragraph but one the same Reformer tells us that "it may be said that in spite of reports to the contrary, which have been freely circulated lately, he has as yet discovered no evidence of dishonesty in the administration of his predecessor!" Why then, thunders a disappointed people, is he sitting up o' nights? Dishonesty is all there is of it. We were promised a feast of fat things, and if there is no fraud, Secretary Thompson might as well turn down the gas and go home! But no. "He does find that a system of conducting the business of the department different from that which he will pursue and from that which he believes the law authorizes was prevalent under the last Administration."

That is better than nothing, as the good old lady said when she found that though her son had given up the eternal punishment of hell fire he did believe in a scorching purgatory. But it is rather disappointing to find it all whittled down to a difference in the construction of law between Secretary Robeson and Secretary Thompson. And as Secretary Robeson was a lawyer of high standing at the New Jersey bar when he was called into the Grant Cabinet, as he was for some years Attorney-General of his State and descended from a line of Attorney-Generals in a State noted for its legal talent, perhaps the scoundrel is as likely to be correct in his construction as the silver-tongued Chrysostom of the Columbus speech.

* * * *

One of the most corrupt practices and crying evils of the New-York Custom-House, and one which the new Civil Service Reform is to extirpate root and branch, is allowing officers to retain their situations and receive their salaries while pursuing some other lucrative occupation outside the Custom-house. "The people," it is virtuously and indignantly said by Reformers, "engage and expect to receive the whole working time of those whom they employ;" and having enunciated this proposition, the same Reformers acquaint us that "Secretary Evarts drove down from the State Department to-day to the Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol to argue a case;" and "Mr. Evarts has gone to New-York to argue the case of the Vanderbilt will before the Surrogate's Court for a fee of $50,000;" and "the learned counselor made his appearance in the Supreme Court of the United States and argued a case involving large interests in behalf of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company against the State of Virginia;" and "Mr. Evarts has gone to Albany to argue in a horse railroad case;" and altogether it would appear from the newspapers that during the first two months of his official life Mr. Evarts was absent from his post longer than was Mr. Fish during the eight years of his Secretaryship. Why is it any worse for a twelve-hundred-dollar Custom clerk to eke out his salary by outside business than it is for an $8,000 Cabinet officer? "But Mr. Evarts is not a rich man," says one, "and the miserable pittance paid to the secretary of State and miscalled salary, will little more than pay his house rent." Is it not the same pittance that Secretary Fish received, and will it not go a far toward paying Mr. Evarts' house-rent as it did toward paying Mr. Fish's? And if Mr. Evarts could not live on it, could he not give to the country the noble spectacle of a great man dying greatly for lack of it? "But Mr. Evarts' legal engagements were made before he became Secretary." The late Mr. A. T. Stewart's business engagements were made before he was appointed Secretary under the late corrupt Administration, but he renounced the Secretaryship. "Mr. Evarts says that his salary alone would cut but a sorry figure in meeting his family expenses," and so the leading member of the administration of Reform, which is to inaugurate the reign of integrity and economy, leads off into practices of doubtful propriety, and anything but doubtful dignity. The leading member of the Administration, the representative of our country in all relations with foreign Powers, the head of the *State* Department of this Government, leaves the capitol to plead a case before a city tribunal. The chief personal adviser of the President argues a case before a tribunal whose composition and constitution make one of his official duties; a tribunal in which at this moment a vacancy exists which it may at any time become Mr. Evarts official duty to assist in filling. How many times during the Belknap trial were Washington officials warned of the dangers of extravagance and of inordinate social ambition and display! How fervently were they extorted to practice frugality and decency by living within their income! With what vigilance, with what zeal, with what intense and immense moral effect will this Administration pounce upon the wretched underling who is fattening upon the spoils of his $1,500 office in a custom-house and making out briefs in the off hours, while Mr. Evarts darts back and forth between law court and State Department like a weaver's shuttle!

Just here the Reformers seem to have heard a rustling in the tops of the mulberry trees and to have taken decency out of pawn long enough to affirm that Mr. Evarts has seen the error of his ways, and will go and sin no more.

I am very glad to hear it; but Mr. Fish never sinned at all.

Let me do Mr. Evarts the justice to say that none of this Reform hullabaloo appears to come from him. But when the Reformers have fairly yoked themselves to their car of Juggernaut and sound the loud timbrel to assemble the faithful, they must jump, thump and bump ahead, no matter whose bones rattle over the stones!

GAIL HAMILTON.

June 14, 1877.

A New Departure in Politics.

A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Washington on Saturday says that the President has determined, before leaving for the east this week, to issue an executive order prohibiting all federal office holders from acting as members of partisan campaign committees, and from taking active part in the work of organizing and directing political campaigns. In what form this will be put cannot now be positively stated; but it will be in substance an extension of the President's New York custom house order, so as to make it apply to all persons holding government offices. It will inform such persons that if they desire to retain their positions they must no longer engage in the labors and intrigues of partisan politics. It is understood that this matter was considered in the cabinet on Friday, and that the President has the unanimous approval of his constitutional advisers.

Southern Feeling Toward Lincoln.

Every year undoubtedly increases the number of Southern people who see that Lincoln's death was a great misfortune to the South as well as to the North. The hot heads who applauded the crazy act of Wilkes Booth were in a minority which is fading from existence. One of the latter class wrote recently to the editor of the Augusta *Chronicle*, of Georgia, asking him to republish a poem written on the death of Booth, and received a refusal with these reasons: "He committed a cruel and cowardly act, and he richly deserves to suffer the penalty of his crime. The true sons of the South fought with the sword of the soldier and not with the weapon of the assassin. From a lower and political point of view the killing of President Lincoln was a blunder as well as a crime. Lincoln was an amiable and kind-hearted man, animated by a sincere love of the Union, but without malice to any who fought against it. Having succeeded in crushing secession and restoring the Union, he would not have sanctioned the adoption of harsh measures against the Southern people. He was powerful enough with his party to have defeated proscription and reconstruction, and if his life had not been taken there is every reason to believe that the Southern people would not have endured many of the evils with which they have been afflicted since the termination of the war."

Cheap Guns for the People.

Double Shot Guns, from $7 to $80. Breech Loading Shot Guns, from $25 to $100. Single Shot Guns, all kinds, $3 to $25. Rifles, Muzzle and Breech Loading. Single and Repeating, 7, 16 and 34 shooters. Revolvers, 5, 6 and 7 shooters, $2.50 to $20.

Goods sent by Express C. O. D., with privilege to examine. Price list free. Address, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of "counterfeits," as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Get the genuine. E. F. Kunkel's.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. E. F. Kunkel, proprietor, 529 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SAFE WORK REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr Kunkel, 529 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular or ask your druggist for a bottle of KUNKEL'S Worm syrup. It never fails. Price $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the

Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Williamsport, Dec. 26, 1872.

CAUTION.

MY WIFE, Catharine Garva, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, and I hereby forbid any person harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN GARVA.

Clermont, May 30, 1877.-31-3p

Onward and Upward.

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE

THE

OIL CITY DAILY DERRICK,

THE OILMAN'S ORACLE,
Published by
W. H. LONGWELL, & CO.
has more than
DOUBLE THE CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER OIL REGION DAILIES COMBINED.

This has been attained by a large outlay of money in obtaining the services of a large corps of first class reporters, the latest telegraphic news from all sections, and by the exercise of great care in making everything given to the public reliable and readable. Full Associated Telegraphic *report from all quarters of the globe*; daily letters from special reporters in all parts of the country; a choice selection of miscellany; a careful review of the latest features in connection with the oil market, together with enough spicy paragraphs to render the whole readable and newsy, make the Derrick one of the most desirable publications of the times.

TERMS.

$10 00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

W. H. LONGWELL & CO.
OIL CITY, PA.

ORIGINAL GOODYEAR'S RUBBER GOODS.

Vulcanized Rubber in every Conceivable Form, Adapted to Universal Use.

ANY ARTICLE UNDER FOUR POUNDS WEIGHT CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

WIND AND WATER-PROOF

garments a specialty. Our Cloth surface Coat combines *two garments in one*. For stormy weather it is a *Perfect Winter-Proof*, and, in dry weather, a

NEAT AND TIDY OVERCOAT

By a peculiar process, the rubber is put between the two cloth surfaces, which *prevents Smelling or Sticking, even in the hottest climates*. They are made in three colors—Blue, Black and Brown.

Are Light, Portable, Strong and Durable.

We are now offering them at the extreme low price of $10 each, sent post-paid to any address upon receipt of price.

When ordering, state size around chest, over vest.

Reliable parties desiring to see our goods, can send for our Tasty Journal, giving description of our leading articles.

Be sure and get the *Original Goodyear's Sterno Vulcanized* fabrics.

Send for Illustrated price-list of our Celebrated Pocket Gymnasium.

Address carefully,

Goodyears Rubber Curling Co.
697 Broadway,
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P. O. Box 5156.
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W. H. COATS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
FURNITURE
AND
COFFINS.
Eldred, McKean Co., Pa.

Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

J. P. WENDEL,

Smethport, Pa.

DEALER IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

FLOUR, SUGARS,
TEAS, COFFEES,
SPICES,
SYRUPS & MOLASSES,
SALT, PORK, LARD,
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,
DRIED BEEF.

FRESH MEAT & FISH

A Specialty.

CANNED GOODS & CONFECTIONERY, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

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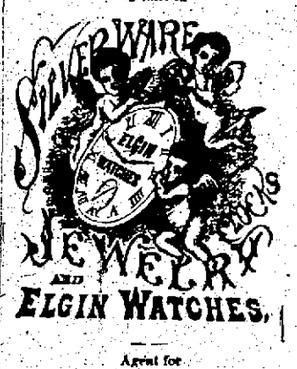
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GLASSWARE.

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED FREE OF EXPENSE.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in



Agent for
ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS
in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM

FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of



From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
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Wool! Wool!

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WILL PAY THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH FOR WOOL, delivered at their store.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
SMETHPORT, PA.

WE DO any kind of Job Printing as well and as cheap as the same can be done in Buffalo or elsewhere. Try us.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

OLEAN, N. Y.

ARE OFFERING A FULL AND COMPLETE LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

OUR DRESS GOODS

Stock is new and attractive, and includes a full assortment of the staples, such as Black and Colored Silks, Cashmeres, Poplins, &c.

READY MADE SUITS.

We have just opened a large assortment of Cambric Suits in Solid Colors, and Pin Head Checks, costing from $3 to $10. These are new and desirable Goods, and are taking the place of Linen Suits with Trade.

DOMESTICS.

Cotton Goods of all kinds have touched a lower price than at any time since the decline. We are now selling a great many kinds of Domestics at less than the real cost of Production.

OUR GOODS ARE ALL BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH,

THE WHITE GOODS

Department is Well Stocked for the season. Full lines of Muslins, Cambrics, Jaconetts, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, &c. Hamburg Edges in all qualities a specialty.

ALL THE NEW AND

Staple Styles in Hosiery, Gloves, Fans, Neck Ruffles, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, &c.

Hence we do not ask the paying Customers to cover losses caused by a credit Business, but give a uniformly low price to all.

R. O. SMITH & CO.

ANOTHER NEW STOCK AT

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S.

SUMMER GOODS,

BY THE WHOLESALE.

New Styles of Dress Goods,

SUMMER SHAWLS,

PARASOLS, HOSIERY.

GLOVES, EMBROIDERY,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

Call at once and secure the first selection of our fresh stock.

HASKILL & GIFFORD.

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1877.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Norwich at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Barrett School House at 2p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday school immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

No Paper Next Week.

The labors of the editors, publishers and printers of a country weekly are incessant, unremitting—one monotonous round of harrassing and fatiguing toil, day after day and week after week. There are no occasional "off-days," and no vacations, as with their city brethren. We can only have a holiday by closing the doors and suspending business for the time, therefore we cling to the old-time custom of publishing no paper during the winter holiday week and the Fourth of July week, to give all hands in the establishment a few days of rest and recreation. That is why there will be no MINER issued from this office next week. The Job department and business office will, however, be open the greater portion of the time.

FOR SALE.—A baby carriage, almost as good as new. Will be sold cheap. Enquire at this office.

SMETHPORT. EXTRACT WORKS.

The works to be erected at once—Bark Wanted.

After half of our edition for this week had been printed, we are requested to stop the press to announce that L. B. Banker & Co., of Boston, have decided to erect their Bark Extract Works in this place, and wish to buy all the bark they can secure, for which they will pay $4.00 a cord, delivered. They wish to know as soon as possible how much can be furnished them, and all parties who can supply them with bark are requested to inform L. Rogers, at once, the amounts they will be able to deliver this season. For further particulars inquire of L. Rogers, Smethport Pa.

BRIEF MENTION.

ROBERT DALE OWEN died last Monday.

COURT did not adjourn till Saturday morning.

THERE will be no paper issued from this office next week.

EVERY dog has his day, but it was "all day" with Haskill's dog.

COLE CREEK well—down 1500 feet, and looking for third sand.

IT IS not quite so lively in Smethport this week as it was last—but we take lots of comfort.

THE fine crop of grass in the Court House park has been purchased by E. V. Chadwick.

F. L. ALDRICH, late of Memphis, Tennessee, was in town yesterday, and a caller at our office.

DEPUTY SHERIFF S. SARTWELL has charge of the jail during the Sheriff's absence at Pittsburgh.

THERE is now but one prisoner in the jail, and he will be out in thirty days. It must be lonesome for him.

A number of our citizens attended the Seventh-Day Adventist Tent Meeting at Stickles Hollow on Sunday.

Two Presbyterian churches have been organized in the Tuna Valley, one at Bradford and one at Limestone.

CHEESE has fallen in price, but we hardly think the "mystery of the milk-can" has anything to do with it.

WE had expected to publish this week a rather lengthy article from the pen of Elder J. G. Sanders, but lack of space prevented.

WE did not see a drunken man in or around the Bennett House during court week, which speaks well for "Bus," management.

ALTHOUGH Rev. Miller has accepted a call to supply the Episcopal pulpit at Emporium, it will not interfere with his services as usual in this place.

THE Sheriff and his five prisoners and deputies were a jolly load when they started from here Monday morning, "they were going to the Penitentiary.

AN excursion train will run from Clermont to the Eldred Campmeeting and return next Sunday. It is a good opportunity for a pleasant and profitable excursion.

GEN. KANE is said to be the owner of three-quarters of an acre of land near the Harris and Sloan well, State Line, which cost him three dollars. It is now worth $3,000.

THE Bradford Era is responsible for the very brilliant suggestion that the county-seat be removed to Bradford. Let us know when the thing will start on its travels, Persons.

"A Mississippi farmer found a new-born infant on his door-step the other morning, labeled "Samuel J. Tilden." He is convinced there has been "fraud" somewhere.—Tribune.

DO NOT forget that an excursion train will surely run to and from the Eldred Camp-ground next Sunday, leaving Clermont about 8 a. m., Smethport 9, and returning about 5 p. m.

L. S. BARD is back at his old place as clerk and tumbler manipulator at the Wright House. It would be difficult to find a more gentlemanly and courteous hotel clerk in the country than "Les."

Two million quarts of strawberries were shipped from Norfolk to New York in one day last week. From $12,000 to $15,000 a day are paid to berry-pickers, and about 18000 pickers are employed.

WE are pleased to learn that W. W. Brown, Esq., of Corry, will hereafter attend our courts regularly. His large acquaintance and high reputation as a lawyer and advocate will no doubt insure him a large practice.

IT would be injustice to assume that all who join the Anti-Drinking Society are confirmed drunkards or even regular drinkers. The taking of one social glass of wine or beer within two years renders one eligible.

F. J. VICKERY leaves to-day for Marshall, Casey Co., Michigan, where he expects to reside for several months at least. Frank is a worthy, industrious man and a good citizen, and we wish him success in his new home.

THE printing of legal blanks is made a specialty at the MINER Job rooms. We will not "take a back seat" for any blank printing firm in the country. We print all kinds of blanks of ordinary use, and are prepared to furnish any quantity of eighty-six different kinds of blanks at short notice.

THE Republican State Convention called for the 28th of August, will probably be adjourned to the 5th of September, to accommodate a number of delegates who are members of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, and desire to attend the triennial conclave of that body at Cleveland on the day now fixed for the convention.

WM. HASKILL has lost a valuable dog. He was very sick for several days, and it was supposed that some wretch had undertaken to poison him. He died Sunday afternoon, and a post mortem examination proved that he died of inflammation of the lungs. He was followed to the grave, in the garden, by sorrowing friends. If there is such a place as a dog heaven, Car'o occupies a high seat therein.

KANE furnishes another prisoner to the jail this week. He undertook to escape from the constable on the road, but was not successful. We understand the charge is malicious mischief—throwing stones at a passenger train because the conductor would not pass him. He is probably some editor who had lost his "pass," but we did not learn whether his name was Miller, Parsons, Brandon—or Gould.

SOME of our exchanges are in error when they speak of this paper as the Smethport MINER. It is the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER, gentlemen. For fifteen years, ten of them alone and single-handed, it has advocated the best interests of the people of the entire county, and will continue so to do. It is not the especial organ or advocate of any one locality, but of the county at large, from Ceres to Ludlow and from Corydon to the Salt Works.

The Mystery of the Milk-Can.

The most absorbing question now occupying the public mind of this vicinity at the present time is, "who is tampering with Gardner Barrett's milk-cans?" Several days ago it was discovered that some malicious individual had put rennet in the cans, thus spoiling the milk for factory use. A young man named Zack. Carl was suspected, arrested, tried, and bound over to Court. But here the mystery commences. After the arrest of Carl, and when he was known to be absent from the vicinity, the milk was found to have been tampered with two or three different times. Night after night parties have watched the cans all night, without solving the mistery. It is certainly a dastardly, mean and cowardly trick, and if the guilty party or parties are detected and convicted they will learn something to their advantage of the admirable dicipline of the Western Penitentiary.

Our Temperance Movement.

The citizen and lounger on our streets Monday were attracted by several small written notices posted up in conspicuous places, which read as follows;

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A meeting will be held at the Court House this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of organizing an *Anti Drinking Society. No Secrecy.* The meeting will be open to *all.* None but *drinking men* are invited to join the *society* or participate in its proceedings. MANY DRINKERS.

Smethport June 25 1877.

Agreeable to the above call, a large number of citizens assembled in the court room Monday evening for the purpose designated. The society, called the Smethport Anti-Drinking Society, was organized by electing Hon. L. Rogers as President, and B. L. Knapp as Secretary. As the call indicates, it is simply a society of gentlemen pledging their honor to abstain from all intoxicating liquors. None were permitted to join who had not taken a drink within two years. W. A. Williams, one of the prime movers in the "movement," made a short speech in which he gave the members the excellent advice that "if they wanted to take a drink, take it; but withdraw from the society first. Don't disgrace the organization." The following are the names of the gentlemen who signed the roll. They signed no frothy pledge, took no cast-iron oath, and decorated themselves with no colored ribons by which to advertise themselves as reformed drunkards, but simply pledged their words as honorable gentlemen to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors. Below are the "charter members."

W. A. Williams,	W. W. Ostrander,
L. Rogers,	B. L. Knapp,
J. P. Wendel,	Robt. Walters,
Chas. Walters,	Eli. Pratt,
Chas. Bennett,	L. O. Chadwick,
S. B. Sartwell,	E. F. Waller,
J. R. Chadwick,	D. A. Easterbrook.

With all other good citizens we wish this society a prosperous career, and are confident that it will prove as useful as though it had been ushered into existence with a flourish of trumpets. The inexorable "two years rule" precludes our becoming a member, and we are almost disposed to take a drink—just one—in order that we may be eligible. The idea is worth considering.

The society will meet again next Saturday evening, in the court-room, and will listen to an address by Dr. E. G. Brown. An invitation is extended to all, and it is hoped that large additions will be made to the roll.

A Sad Case.

A man by the name of Wm. Hamilton was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary at the last term of court for one year, whose case is truly deserving of sympathy and of the prompt attention of the Board of Pardons. He was a resident of Portville, N. Y., and was arrested for receiving goods stolen in McKean county, Eldred township. When he was arrested he confessed his guilt, and offered to make restitution, and the parties were willing to fix the matter up, on account of his circumstances and previous good character. But when brought voluntarily over the State Line the justice decided that the matter could not be compromised, and he was sent up to await his trial. He plead guilty, and stated to the judge why he had received the stolen goods. It was truly a pitiable tale. He was a hard-working laboring man. He had a large and helpless family depending entirely upon him for support. He could get no work, and there was nothing in the house for children and helpless ones to eat. His family consisted of a wife and two children, (the oldest three years of age,) a crippled brother-in-law aged 11, his grandmother, blind and deaf, 81 years old and perfectly helpless, and his wife's mother, a helpless lunatic. This was truly a heavy load of dependants hanging upon the labor of one pair of hands for their bread and butter, shelter and clothing. The parties who committed the theft made the proposition to him to receive and use some of the stolen provisions. With the cries of his starving family ringing in his ears the temptation was strong—and he fell. Is there any one reading this paragraph who would not have done the same thing under similar circumstances? He received fifteen pounds of pork and a few onions. He used a few of the onions and about a pound and a half of the pork, and for this the law sends him to the Penitentiary for a year, and leaves his family to starve or depend upon the charity of the public. We would find no fault with the law if as rigid justice were meted out to other and greater criminals. The Judge gave Hamilton the lightest sentence that the law would allow. If he had been able to employ shrewd and able counsel and had been willing to stay in jail and have his case put over term after term upon one pretext and another, he might have been discharged upon some legal technicality. But he wisely chose to plead guilty and throw himself upon the mercy of the court. There were any number of witnesses from among his neighbors and acquaintances who were ready to testify as to his previous good character, and it was painfully evident that it was a case of extreme misfortune rather than crime. We understand that a petition for his pardon will be sent to the Board of pardons, with the signatures of all of his neighbors, the prosecutor, the jury, the bar and the bench. The pardon will probably be granted without much delay when the case is fairly presented to the Board.

Important to Farmers.

The Anson Wood Mower is one of the best machines of the kind manufactured. The manufacturers are continually improving it, and it has now many valuable improvements not found in any other machine. The price has also been greatly reduced, so that it is within the reach of the humblest farmer. J. C. Hamlin has the sole agency for this county. Call and look at one of the machines before purchasing.

"BOB and SAM."

THE ROGUES' SUCCESS—A LITTLE OF THE HISTORICAL—AND A LITTLE OF THE FINANCIAL.—INTERESTING TO TAXPAYERS.

We hinted in our last issue that we should probably indulge in a few remarks this week in regard to the case of the two young men, "Bob and Sam," who have been for so many months awaiting their trial, only to be discharged through a loop-hole of the law, without even the form of a trial. That our readers may have a clear understanding of the matter, we will give a brief

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

About the middle of last August two young men, whom we designate as "Bob and Sam," for the reason of their many aliases, broke into a building in the village of Kane occupied by Mr. John Ryder as a dwelling house and tailor shop, and stole a quantity of cloth and clothing valued at about $200. They were arrested at Youngsville, Warren county, and lodged in the county jail August 20, 1876. A jury was drawn for their trial in the December term following, but the prisoners got the case put over by one of them swearing that he could prove by an absent witness that he bought the clothes in the presence of the witness. The first indictment was for burglary. When the case came up again last February term before Judge Wilson this indictment was quashed, the Judge ruling that the building was not strictly a dwelling house, although it was shown by the Commonwealth that Ryder used it as a dwelling house six days out of the seven, cooking, eating and sleeping there. Then an indictment was immediately sent up for receiving stolen goods. A true bill was returned, but this indictment was summarily quashed the same term, the Judge ruling that although the goods may have been stolen in McKean county the fact that they were found in their possession in Warren county placed it out of his jurisdiction. They were then indicted for larceny, but the case was put over that term in deference to the plea that the prisoners had no witnesses ready, although they had been given four months to prepare. That brought it down to this last term. The prisoners were brought into court on Tuesday of last week. The judge (Wilson) asked what they were charged with. District Attorney Cotter replied, "larceny." B. D. Hamlin, Esq., as counsel for the prisoners, immediately arose and made the motion that the prisoners be discharged, on the ground that they had once before been tried for the same offense. The judge granted the motion, and directed the district attorney to enter a nolle prosequi. J. C. Backus, Esq., for the Commonwealth, asked if that could be done; if there was any law for it. The judge replied, "I don't know; I'm going to try it, at any rate." And they were discharged.

WHAT ALL THIS HAS COST.

We have thus related the details of the case to show our readers how little the interests of justice were served, and how easily the prisoners (who were undoubtedly guilty) passed through the hands of the law with a little valuable assistance, and now we will undertake to tell how much the taxpayers of McKean county will pay for the playing of this long farce.

We have been a some pains to gather the items of costs, and give the following rather astonishing schedule, which we believe to be in the main correct.

Board of both from Aug. 20, 1876	$ 500 00
Summoning of extra Jurors	9 90
Pay and mileage of Jurors	458 00
Court costs	70 00
Witnesses costs	100 00
Justice and Constable costs	25 00
Doctors' and Druggists' bills, about	30 00
Clothing	5 00
Total	$1207 90

The pay and mileage of Grand Jurors, pay of other jurors while this case was on trial, salaries of court officers, the expense of drawing water for them during the dry season last summer, and other items upon which a money valuation cannot be estimated, would add at least $300 to the above amount.

We have already made this article longer than we intended. We will refrain from further comment or reflection, leaving the facts for the digestion of our readers. But we cannot refrain from suggesting that an instructive comparison may be drawn between the above case and that of the two colored men, who are ere this inside the penitentiary walls, or that of Hamilton, whose case we mention elsewhere. The cases of the colored men and the one under discussion were very similar, yet how different the ending.

Mistaken for Tweed.

A prominent Bethlehemite, a lover of good living and one upon whom good feed tells, yesterday visited New York in company with other gentlemen, and had quite an adventure. Walking along with hat in hand, puffing and moping the bald spot on his head with a bandana, he was mistaken for Tweed by a street gamin, and directly had a crowd following. "There goes Tweed," went from mouth to mouth, and for squares the streets were blocked by people, anxious to see the released boss. The party finally sought refuge in a restaurant, into which they were followed by a street hawker, who piteously begged—"Oh, Bill, buy one." The saloon man had to eject the pertinacious hawker by force. Who would have dreamed that a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania (1872) would ever be mistaken for Boss Tweed.—Bethlehem Daily Times.

The unfortunate individual was no less a personage than Hon. Chas. Brodhead.

Miscellaneous Oil Notes.

OLEAN DISTRICT.

—The Canfield well, on the main branch of the Four Mile, has revived somewhat the interest in the "Olean District." It is situated about one hundred rods below the Johnson well. The *Record* states that on Monday of last week a good sand was found, and on Wednesday it was tubed and began flowing steadily, since which it had yielded at the rate of fifteen barrels a day.

—The Johnson and James wells continue to average ten and eight barrels respectively.

INDIAN CREEK.

—The Follett Bros. well was torpedoed last Thursday, with good results, producing for the first twenty-four hours an average of a barrel an hour. It is thought that it will yield ten barrels for some time.

KENDALL CREEK.

—The Fisher well was tubed last Thursday. The hole was full of oil, and will undoubtedly make an average pumper.

—The Era says: With the exception of State Line there is no place in the Valley where operations are more active at the present time than on Kendall Creek. Several new wells have just commenced drilling, and a large number of new rigs are going up.

—Knox, Leckey & Co. have finished up their well on the Seward, and started pumping last Friday. From all indications it will make a 15 barrel well. There was remarkable time made on this well by Hughey Evarts, the contractor, he having drove 100 feet of drive pipe and drilled to the depth of 1110 feet in 20 days.

BRADFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRADFORD, PA., JUNE 26, 1877.

To the Editor of the Miner:

The oil market has been very much depressed during the past week, having dropped to a lower figure than any one time since a year ago. Latest quotations this morning:

American Transfer Co. $1.45.

United $1.75.

The "Big Ingun" strike at Bullion has been the chief topic of interest during the week past, but it has not created much of a stampede from this territory. Operators in general prefer small wells that are sure on fair leases to doubtful territory, large bonuses, and heavy royalties.

The Foster well near the mouth of Foster Brook made a strike last Thursday, which puts it ahead of any well in this valley so far. It first struck shale rock a couple of months ago and flowed a hundred barrels a day for a few days, but having finally decreased to a small five or six barrel well. The owners concluded to drill to the third sand; but about fifty feet deeper they struck another vein of shale oil. Between five o'clock Thursday p. m. and five Friday morning it flowed 275 barrels and in the first twenty four hours over 400 barrels. The well has been christened "Big Squaw."

The "Knapp's Creek Oil Co." have got into trouble through two of their number failing to pay assessments. Work on the test well on Knapp's Creek has been indefinitely postponed in consequence.

A telegram this morning announces the sudden death by appoplexy of Mr. Joseph Clark, a former resident of Tarport. Mr. Clark was going from the house to the barn at his residence in Binghampton, N. Y., yesterday (Monday) morning, when he suddenly dropped dead.

One of Mr. Green's boarders being short of funds stole fifty dollars from the landlord's pocket book last Tuesday, and deposited the same at the Centennial clothing store. One of the stolen bills being a marked one, the theft was easily discovered and traced to the suspected party, who was arrested and jugged accordingly.

The postponed platform dance came off in Newell's grove Wednesday evening. The weather being fine and warm a large number of young people attended and had a good time.

The pay car was a welcome visitor to the railroad boys on Thursday.

A strawberry festival under the management of the ladies of the Presbyterian church was held in the opera house on Friday evening. The hall was profusely and gaily decorated with evergreen, flags and streamers. The Crookers Cornet Band was in attendance. Mirth, music, strawberries and ice cream were harmoniously blended to the pleasure and profit of all concerned.

There was an excursion to Chatauqua Lake on Sunday. As the round trip, including a steamboat ride on the Lake, only cost $2.25, about two hundred people from Tuna Valley "took in" this cheap pleasure. I understand the excursion is to be repeated every Sunday during the season.

Washburne's Last Sensation played to full houses on Saturday and Monday evenings. As a variety troupe it is second to none and gave universal satisfaction.

Daly's 5th Ave. Theatrical Company play "Big Bonanza" at the opera house to-night. As it is one of the high priced shows, demanding a dollar for reserved seats, none but the rich are likely to attend.

A steam whistle from the summit of Mount Raub now "calls the craft from labor to refreshment," &c.

Croquet by gaslight is one of the Bradford pastimes.

The roads are being repaired in a passable manner.

The tank for waterworks is in position on Moorhouse hill.

Another platform dance in Newell's grove to-night.

Postmaster DeGolier says he is in favor of a revival of the Murphy movement. He can stand leeks well enough, but is opposed to facing whiskey fumes through the delivery window.

The bath house on Boylston street is in running order.

Greased pigs and poles and a running match are announced as Fourth of July attractions. The inevitable anvil and fire cracker is not mentioned, but no doubt is intended to be understood.

Mr. Schuyler Smith formerly of Hamlin, Pa., is now located at the mouth of Shepard's Run above DeGolier where he has built and furnished a store, and reports business fair with good future prospects.

A robbery was committed at Tarport on Sunday evening in the following manner. Mr. Leary, an oil well driller, came to town for a spree. A man named Neal Barrett coaxed him into the Fuller House barn and there robbed him of his pocket book containing $160. When Leary sobered up and discoved his loss he telegraphed along the line for the arrest of Barrett who had in the meantime "sloped." A brother of Leary caught the suspected party at Carrolton and brought him back handcuffed on the noon train Monday. Furthermore I know not.

H. J. Pemberton lost a $300 horse yesterday. D. D.

The Tuna Valley "Big Squaw."

The biggest well in the Tuna Valley was struck last Thursday on the L. S. Foster farm at the mouth of Foster Brook. The well was originally started by Foster, Powell, and Henry Bradley of Olean. After a year of discouragement and delay it was put down to second sand three or four months ago and a rich deposit of shale oil was cut and the well commenced flowing at the rate of over one hundred barrels a day. This gradually decreased until it got down to about 10 barrels. Last week the owners decided to put it down to the third sand. After drilling less than 20 feet, they struck another run of shale oil, and she commenced flowing at an astonishing rate. At the close of the first twenty-four hours it had produced nearly 500 barrels. It cannot be expected to keep that rate very long, but it is considerable of a spouter for any other than Bullion territory.

Lost.

The undersigned having lost somewhere in the limits of this borough an envelope containing two notes drawn to F. L. Brown & Co. one against Wilbur Irons, and one against a Mrs. Freeman, also a statement of account against J. C. Mosier in favor of the said F. L. Brown & Co., requests any person finding the same to return them to him. The parties against whom the notes are drawn are cautioned against paying the same to any improper parties. G. M. SMITH.

Eldred Items.

The Camp Meeting arrangements are all completed, a great portion of the tents are in position, a commodious stand for the speakers is erected and a refreshment booth over 40 feet long under the management of W. B. Archibald. The ground has been considerably improved from last year making much more seating capacity. The meeting opens on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and should the weather prove fine the attendance no doubt will be very large. Special trains will be run on Sunday, the 1st inst., on the B. N. Y. & P. and McKean and Buffalo Roads, and ordinary trains will stop at the Lattice Bridge crossing to enable visitors to visit the ground. The meeting will be kept open until after the 4th of July on which day we expect to see a large crowd in our village.

Religious services instead of being held as usual in the Union church on Sunday last were held in the camp meeting grove; there was a great crowd assembled from the surrounding neighborhood, who came prepared to stay the whole of the day by bringing their refreshments with them. Services commenced at 9 o'clock with singing and prayer after which a class meeting; an excellent discourse was then given by Rev. Waterbury Miller, of Larrabees. In the afternoon Rev. S. D. Morris, State Line, officiated. The church choir were present and gave some good singing, and the day being fine was one of profitable enjoyment to all.

Workmen are busy preparing the foundation for the new lot lately purchased by W. G. Roberts, preparatory to the erection of a new dwelling house. B. G. Lumpkier had the timbers raised for a new barn last week, size 36x50.

Michael Finnegan has the agency for the county for the Rawson Mowing Machine, manufactured at Belmont, N. Y., and Reubin Dennis the agency of the Isaac Rawson Machine. VERITAS.

Eldred June 26, 1877.

NEWS FROM OUTSIDE.

Condensed from our Local Exchanges.

—Prof. James Baxter is about to return to Friendship and reopen his University of Music, after a two years absence.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Cattaraugus county has a flourishing Medical Society. Why cannot McKean have one? It might conduce to harmonize the profession, if nothing more.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—The Renovo House at Renovo is becoming a popular summer resort. The Record says its rooms will all be taken by summer guests by the first of July.

—Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Union Hotel, at Scio, together with two barns, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, with a loss of $1,500; insured for $1,000. They were the property of Arvin Hall.

—Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—C. E. Bishop, late editor of the Buffalo Express, has been arrested for libel in the "Poor Marie Watchel" case at Rushford, upon complaint of the father of Miss Higgins. Bishop gave bail.

—The Cuba Patriot says the Traveler's Insurance Company have notified their agent in that place, that they are ready to pay to the heirs of Mr. Hiram Chamberlain, who was killed in the Ashtabula disaster, the amount of his insurance—$3,000.

—On Wednesday Pat Kane, of Wellsville, started for Smethport where he had been summoned as a witness, but filled his skin so full of "bug-juice" beforehand that he had to be lifted off the train and laid away in the depot. He was so fearfully drunk that the depot boys could not resist the temptation to try the effects of the telegraph battery on his torpid system. Beyond making his nerves quiver as though afflicted with St. Vitus's dance, it had no effect on him. He paid ten dollars and went home.—Olean Record.

—There was a meeting of Masons, Odd Fellows, and citizens who belong to neither of those orders, at the rooms of Oseo Lodge last Tuesday evening, to bid farewell to Hon. H. W. Williams in view of his early departure for Europe. Robt. C. Simpson, Esq., presided, and read an address appropriate to the occasion in his usual happy style. A minute expressing the appreciation of the meeting for the guest of the evening as a Mason, an Odd Follow and a citizen, and wishing him a safe, prosperous and pleasant journey, was adopted. Judge Williams responded to these expressions of good-will most eloquently and feelingly. Brief remarks were also made by several other gentlemen. At the close of the meeting, on invitation of Mr. Bernkopf, the gentlemen present adjourned to Milliken's restaurant to partake of ice cream. Judge Williams left for New York Wednesday morning. He expects to be absent about ten weeks.—Wellsboro Agitator.

—When Bro. Persons, of the Era, returned home last week, he sat down and wrote a very excellent article concerning Smethport. In the course of his remarks he spoke the following pleasant and kindly words of the MINER establishment, on account of which we freely forgive him for the many sarcasms (though they were harmless) which he has hurled at Smethport, its people, and our sacred person. We knew when we looked into the open, frank and intelligent countenance of our Era friend that there was nothing very wicked about him. He says:

We found Bro. Barbour comfortably located, with a good office, pleasantly situated, and supplied with all the latest improvements in presses and other conveniences that a country editor's heart could wish for. The MINER is a good paper—better than nine-tenths of the towns four times the size of Smethport can boast of, and Barbour is deserving of success for the energy and ability which he displays in conducting his journal.

Now that life insurance is so nearly dead, it is best to prevent disease, and the best thing to do it with is Dr. Fenner's Capitol Bitters—send for a special circular on his St Vitus Dance Specific. It has never failed to cure.

Bark.

A. H. Cory buys and ships hemlock bark from Smethport, Farmers Valley, Frisbee and Larrabee. May 31 1877. tf

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,)
D. C. YOUNG,) Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR.)

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

The S. D. A. Tent Meeting.

To the Editor of the Miner:

Your correspondent desires to inform yourself and the public that the Tent Meeting in progress at Stickles' Hollow is prospering finely. Very little was generally known of the meetings when they commenced on Tuesday the 19th inst., consequently there was not so large an attendance as would otherwise have been expected. We are glad to say, however, that the audience has gradually increased from forty, at first, to over one hundred and twenty on Sunday evening, and the interest has deepened at every meeting.

The tent, which is a new fifty-foot one, is owned and the meeting conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventist denomination, which is here represented by Eld. J. G. Saunders, of Roulette, Pa., and Mr. Geo. D. Ballou, a lay member of this society. These gentlemen have been earnestly laboring to revive the spirit of true, old fashioned religion, by trying to lead the people to a more thorough study of God's word. Laying aside all creeds, they believe and teach that the bible, and the bible alone, is a sufficient rule of faith and practice, and they appeal earnestly to their hearers to study, not merely read it, for themselves. They hold that a knowledge of both the Old as well as the New Testament is necessary to a full understanding of God's will, and they quote such passages as the following to prove this position: "All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the Man of God may be perfect thoroughly furnished unto all good works;" I Tim. 3, 16. "Now all these things happened unto them for examples and they are written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world are come;" I Cor. 10, 11. "Now ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God, and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone;" Eph. 2, 19 & 20.

One of the great fundamental doctrines upon which they have thus far discoursed is the second coming of Christ. They have shown, to the satisfaction of some, both from the teachings of our Savior and his apostles and also from the prophets, that this event is very near, but they do not belong to that class of Adventists who attempt to set the time for Christ to come. They argue that this as well as every other great event connected with God's plan to save men, is foretold by the prophets, and hence it is not only our privilege but our bounden duty to study and try to understand the books of the prophets. Great stress is laid upon the second chapter of Daniel where the four universal kingdoms which have ruled the world,—Babylon, Medopersia, Greece and Rome—are represented by a great metalic image, whose head was of gold, its breast and arms of silver, its sides of brass, its legs of iron and its feet of iron and clay. The closing up scene of this vision is the stone cut out without hands smiting the image upon the feet. This is interpreted in the prophecy itself to be the setting up of God's everlasting kingdom, the fifth and last universal kingdom which is to stand forever. We are living in the divided state of the Roman Kingdom represented by the toes of the image, and therefore the next great event is the coming of the Lord and the establishment of his kingdom, instead of the world's conversion and the temporal millennium as commonly taught. The doctrine of the world's conversion has been shown to be most unscriptural and absurd. Your correspondent feels a growing interest in these things, therefore he speaks thus particularly about some of the doctrinal points discussed. The preachers are very earnest and candid in their presentation of scripture subjects, proving their positions by plain scripture statements. They do not try to create excitement or stir up strife, but to awaken a spirit of inquiry and investigation in the minds of the people. Many of those who attend manifest a deep interest in what is said and it is beyond a doubt now that these meetings will produce a lasting as well as a favorable impression on the community.

Services will continue to be held through the week, Monday evening excepted, and also at half past ten and at half past two o'clock Saturday and Sunday. The preachers will continue to treat such subjects as the Advent, the Christian Sabbath, the nature of man, and kindred topics. You may expect to hear from me again. Yours, B.

Smethport, June 26, 1877.

Kind Words.

Olean Record: The McKean MINER appears this week in a greatly improved and enlarged form. It is now an eight column folio, printed on its own new Campbell power press, and bids good-bye to the last vestige of backwoods typography and make-up. Barbour is a good, industrious, progressive editor and printer, who has long been giving the people of Smethport a crisp, interesting paper, far in advance of the locality and its surroundings. This improvement is the result of his own hard work and economy, and we congratulate him on his success and the fine appearance of his paper as it now stands.

Potter Enterprise: The McKean MINER has recently put in a new Campbell Power Press, at a cost of over $1,000. A material sign of prosperity. We congratulate Barbour on this new addition to his office, and barring politics, wish him continued success. The MINER is an excellent county paper, and deserves well of the people of McKean county—and especially of the Republican portion of the community.

Williamsport Bulletin: The McKean MINER, published at Smethport, has been enlarged by the addition of one column on each page and otherwise improved, which gives it a handsome appearance. It now takes rank among the best weeklies published in the Northern Tier.

Tioga Express: We congratulate our spicy neighbor, the Smethport MINER, in that it has just put in a Campbell power press. It has also been enlarged a column to the page. We note this evidence of its prosperity with pleasure. But a Campbell can't "lay over" a Cottrell & Babcock.

Warren Mail: The Smethport MINER has lately been enlarged to eight columns and is printed on a new Campbell power press. The MINER is a good county paper, and we are glad to note this evidence of its increasing prosperity.

Potter Journal: The Smethport MINER has a new steam power printing press, Campbell, capable of printing 1200 copies an hour. We would be glad to record the fact that it was a five hours job to print the edition of the MINER. Let us know when to congratulate you on that event, friend Barbour.

Friendship Register. The McKean MINER came to us last week enlarged in size and greatly improved in its typographical appearance and make-up. Barbour has the faculty of getting up the best country paper in Pennsylvania which comes to our table, and we are glad to know that his efforts to please his patrons are duly appreciated. Long life to the MINER and its handsome editor.

Oil City Derrick: A few days ago we mentioned that the McKean County MINER had added a $1,500 power press to its establishment. This week it comes to us greatly enlarged and looking as bright as a new dollar. We are under the impression that the readers of the MINER are getting their money's worth.

Venango Citizen: The M'Kean County MINER has recently been enlarged and greatly improved. It is a live newspaper, ably edited, and we are happy to note the evidences of its prosperity.

Wellsboro Agitator: The McKean MINER has recently purchased a new Campbell power press, at a cost of about $1,000. The MINER is an excellent paper, and we congratulate the proprietor on this evidence of his journal's material prosperity.

Cattaraugus Republican: The Smethport MINER will hereafter be printed on a Campbell Power Press. The Miner is well conducted sheet and we are glad to see it prosper.

Fourth of July Picnic.

The Catholic Society of this place will give one of their popular picnics in Rogers' Grove, on the Fourth of July next. A fine platform for dancing will be erected and good music will be engaged. Temperate refreshments will be furnished, and no pains will be spared to enable visitors and guests to pass a day of rare enjoyment and pleasure. All are cordially invited to attend.

James' Cough Remedy is in pill form for the reason it can not be put in any other form except in powder. Let it be remembered that these pills are a curative and not a palliative only, and when these pills will not cure, no medicine will. H. Gifford, Pro. Mayville. 3p

NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made for the Incorporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church society of Bradford, Pa., before the Hon. S. F. Wilson, Additional Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at his Chambers at Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pa., on Friday the 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

G. A. BERRY, Attorney.

Bradford, Pa., June 18, 1877-3p.

NOTICE is hereby given that Application will be made for the Incorporation of the Presbyterian Church at Bradford, McKean County, Pa., on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M., before the Hon. S. F. Wilson at his Chambers in Wellsboro, Tioga County, Pa.

G. A. BERRY, Attorney.

Bradford, Pa., June 18, 1877-3p

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order from an Orphan's Court of McKean County, I will expose to public sale on

SATURDAY JUNE 30, 1877,

at 2 o'clock p. m., at the late residence of T. B. Robbins, deceased, the following pieces or parcels of Real Estate bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1.—Beginning at post in north line, No. 18, the southwest corner lot No. 14; thence north by W line No. 14, 60 perches west 115 and 2-10 perches south 50 perches to north line No. 18, east 115 and 2-10 perches to the beginning, containing 36 acres more or less, being lot No. 10, Keating lands in Warrant No. 2045.

2.—Beginning at northwest corner No. 261; thence west 24 and 2-10 perches to corner No. 12, north 44 perches to corner No. 12, east 74 perches to post south 15 perches to post east 47 and 6-10 perches to northwest corner No. 261, south 66 perches to post corner of No. 211, west 27 and 5-10 perches to corner 261 north 27 perches, to corner 261 west 50 perches to beginning, containing 30 acres more or less, being lot No. 11 of Keating lands.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on confirmation of sale.

B. F. ROBBINS,
21-4p Administrator.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD. Time table went into effect Monday, May 21st, 1877, at 11.10 o'clock a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrbee .... Leave	11.10 a.m	4.00 p.m
Frisbee	11.16	4.07
Farmers Valley	11.28	4.19
Smethport	11.46	4.30
Crosby	12.02 †	4.42 †
Colegrove	12.07	4.47
Hamlin	12.13	5.02 †
Wernwag	*	*
Clermont .... Arrive	12.30	5.24

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont .... Leaves	1.20 p.m	5.48 p.m
Wernwag	*	*
Hamlin	1.50	*
Colegrove	1.55	6.28 †
Crosby	2.00 †	*
Smethport	2.20	7.03
Farmers Valley	2.31	7.16 †
Frisbee	2.46	*
Larabee .... Arrive	2.52	7.35

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD. Trains run on Buffalo time. Time table went into effect on Sunday, May 20th, 1877. No trains run on Sunday.

MAIL.	OLEAN ACCOM.	STATIONS. SOUTH.	NORTH.	MAIL.	OLEAN ACCOM.
a.m.	p.m.			p.m.	a.m
7 10	5 30	Dep.....Buffalo	Ar	7 45	8 25
7 40	6 11	Elma		7 06	7 46
7 52	6 23	Aurora		6 53	7 32
8 46	7 19	Arcade		5 57	6 43
8 55	7 28	Yorkshire		5 46	6 32
9 05	7 38	Machias		5 35	6 22
9 22	7 56	Franklinville		5 13	6 05
9 52	8 23	Hinsdale		4 34	5 29
10 10	8 32	Erie R. R. Junction		4 17	5 13
10 14	8 35	Olean		4 13	5 10
10 21		Weston's		3 56	
10 31		Portville		3 47	
10 40		State Line		3 37	
10 51		Eldred		3 22	
11 07		LARABEES		3 11	
11 09		Sartwell		3 01	
11 14		Turtle Point		2 58	
11 28		Port Allegany		2 46	
11 44		Liberty		2 20	
11 46		Keating		2 10	
12 15		Shippen		1 49	
12 30		Arr...Emporium	Dep	1 30	

Stage runs between Elma and Marilla, connecting with all trains.

Stage runs between Arcade and Springville, connecting with all trains.

For Bradford and the New Oil Territory,

direct connections are made at Olean with the Erie Railway.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Renovo .... 4.45 p. m
" " " Driftwood .... 5.58 p. m
" " " Emporium .... 6.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane .... 9.20 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia .... 11.35 p. m
" " " Renovo .... 11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium .... 12.55 p. m
" " " Kane .... 3.70 p. m
" " arr. at Erie .... 7.25 p. m

EASTWARD.

DAY EXPRESS leaves Kane .... 6.00 a. m
" " " Emporium .... 8.10 a. m
" " " Driftwood .... 8.58 a. m
" " " Renovo .... 10.10 a. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie .... 11.00 a. m
" " " Kane .... 3.70 p. m
" " " Emporium .... 6.10 p. m
" " " Renovo .... 8.15 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia .... 7.00 a. m

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt

Improve Your Stock.

THE INBRED STALLION

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.

One of the best blooded Stallions in the country, can be seen at the premises of W. O. Congden (at the Cheese Factory) and farmers or horse owners who wish to improve their horse stock should not fail to examine this horse and his antecedents, Following is his

PEDIGREE.

HAMBLETONIAN PRINCE, JR., was sired by Hambletonian Prince; he by Volunteer; he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Hambletonian Prince's Dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Grand Dam by Old American Star; Hambletonian Prince, Jr.'s Dam by Messenger Superior; he by Counsellor, son of Imported Messenger, 1:62; Messenger Superior's Dam by Imported Barouet, 174; Counsellor's Dam by Long Island Dancing Girl.

TERMS—$10 to insure a foal. Insurance money due June 1st, 1878.

Single service $6, money due at time of service.

Any person having a mare insured, and parting with her before the time of foaling, will be held accountable for the insurance money, unless it be proven that the mare was not with foal. Insured mares must be returned regularly to the horse or the owners will be charged the insurance money.

The admirers of well bred horses, and all persons interested in raising good stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse.

Pedigree guaranteed as stated or insurance money forfeited.

W. O. CONGDEN.

Smethport, Pa.-14-23-tf

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

NEW GOODS

W. D. GALLUP,

SARTWELL BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PA.

Now offers to the trade

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

MILLINERY,

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

&c., &c., at Bottom Prices.

We are

NOT LOADED DOWN

with accumulated stock, and are able to give our customers the benefit of a

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

AT

LOW PRICES.

A full line of GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., also on hand. An inspection of Goods and Prices invited.

May 24, 1877.-16-30

NEW MEAT MARKET.

THE undersigned would inform the public that they have opened a Meat Market in the basement of the Wright House, where they will keep on hand a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

FISH, LARD, &c., &c.,

which will be sold as low as the market will allow An inspection of stock and prices is invited.

WM. OGILVIE & CO.

Smethport Pa. March 29th. 1877.-1y-2a

L. M. RAUB,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BOLIVAR, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth. I have a new improvement in filling teeth with gold; also in Mechanical Dentistry.

Teeth Extracted

Comparatively

Without Pain

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at SMETHPORT

JUNE 19th & 20th, at the BENNETT HOUSE.

v14-n22-1y

W. G. WEAVER,

—PRACTICAL—

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

AND ENGRAVER.

ELDRED, M'KEAN CO., PA.

Where can be found a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' JEWELRY, Spectacles, Plated Ware, Viglin Strings, etc. Also a good assortment of Clocks constantly in stock, including the Ithaca and Lewis Calendar, which I am selling 20 per cent. lower than any house in this section.

WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

With an experience of over 20 years in the business, I feel confident that I can guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted.

May. 22, 76 tf W. G. WEAVER.

"Knowledge Is Power!"

—0—

Therefore get knowledge; and with all thy getting get understanding.

APPLETON'S

AMERICAN CYCLOPAEDIA,

A Library of itself in every branch of Art, Science, History and Nature, containing the essence of all knowledge, and as reference good authority on all subjects; and much the

CHEAPEST,

—as well as the—

MOST RELIABLE

Form that knowledge can be obtained in, will be circulated in the counties of McKean and Warren, Pa., by N. BUTLER, who will gladly and gratefully receive subscriptions for the same, and see that all deliveries are promptly made, and the terms of delivery such as to suit the convenience of subscribers.

Address,

N. BUTLER,
14-27-3m *BRADFORD, PA.*

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

13-51-1y. A. TUMSER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

PANACEA,

Or LINAMENT for Man or Beast. Used internally or externally; has no superior for all cases requiring a Painkiller. Manufactured and sold by

G. T. DENNIS
And his Agents.

Allegany Bridge, Pa. 44 tf

E. WARING'S,

(1876 Uniform copyrighted 1877)

Law Blanks, Latest & best. A great improvement, want supplied. We furnish low whatever you need.

LAW AND COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES

OF ALL KINDS.

☞ Send for samples and price lists of what you want. Catalogues of Blanks furnished at this office, or direct from the publisher.

E. WARING, Tyrone, Pa.

MANHOOD:

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

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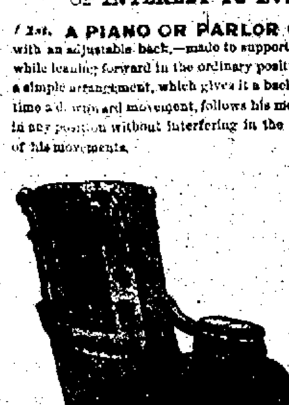
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THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, and the *Pioneer Journal of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party.* Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it has no superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

WHAT TWEED OFFERS TO PROVE.

His Counsel Makes a Statement in Regard to the Document Rejected by the Attorney-General.

The promised *statement* of Tweed's counsel, John D. Townsend, relating to the negotiations between himself, his client, Tweed, and Attorney-General Fairchild, in regard to the proposed release of Tweed, has at length appeared. Mr. Townsend gives a detailed account of the statement which Tweed made and gave to the attorney-general and which was returned by the latter, who refused to make any use of it. The counsel tells further what was in that statement. He says that Tweed offered to appear as a witness for the people in all suits in which he may be required, and if released, to devote himself diligently to the carrying out of his promises. In addition to this Mr. Tweed offered:

First—To prove how and under what circumstances the ring had its origin; of whom it was composed; their relative position toward each other; and the manner in which the money was divided among them, giving the percentages to each. How the money was raised which was used to effect corrupt legislation, and who took part in it; the manner in which heads of departments in New York connived with them to raise money to influence legislation; and how, by the certification of bills against the city for which the city received little or no consideration, these heads of departments were reimbursed; the names of the persons who represented the different members of the ring in the business of receiving their individual shares of the stealings; and he offered to prove that most of the persons who presented bills at that time were entirely cognizant of the frauds and joined in them. As corroborating this statement he set forth a large number of checks and notes, many of them of very large amount, which were made or indorsed by himself or other members of the ring, or their representatives.

Second—He detailed the workings of the ring in the former New York board of supervisors, giving the names of the members, and also the names of the persons who prepared the bills against the city, many of which had no foundation whatever, and also setting forth names of firms and departments who were special favorites with different members of the ring, with whom business was done in a fraudulent manner. In corroboration of this statement, he offers copies of a large number of checks made in payment to different members of the ring or their representatives, and indorsed by them.

Third—He gave the names of a large number of members of the State Legislature with whom he had corrupt dealings during his four years in the Senate, and verified this statement by checks.

Fourth—He named several lobbyists through whom, in many instances directly, and by whose advice generally, the ring controlled the actions of members of the State Legislature during his four years in the Senate.

Fifth—He set forth in detail his knowledge in regard to several very large suits which are at issue against New York, involving millions of dollars, and pronounced them to be fraudulent.

Sixth—He offered his own testimony, and stated where corroborative evidence of it could be had, against corporations known as the "New York Printing Company," "Manufacturing Stationers," and the "*Transcript* Association."

Seventh—He sets forth how, when, and for what purposes the ring and the then managers of a great railroad in this State became united in interest.

Eighth—By illustration he showed how politics in New York were controlled by a combination of corrupt men of both parties.

Ninth—He was the recognized agent for another great railroad in the State for a time (while he was State Senator), and he set forth the manner in which corrupt legislation was obtained by him for that corporation, and the lobbyist through whom it was mainly effected.

Tenth—He furnished a complete schedule of all his real estate, whether held in his own name or by others for him, since 1868 or 1869. He further offered to make a general assignment to the people of all his property.

Fun on the Farm.

The following is from *Moore's Rural New Yorker:* "We often hear the remark: 'What a dull life farming must be?' or 'Who would live in the country, where there are no opportunities for fun?' Well, then—if you want to know what genuine fun is, just pitch in and help to break a pair of three-year-old steers. First you catch a steer and tie him up by the head to a post in the barnyard. Then you catch the other one and put a rope round his horns. Then your dad gets the yoke, and, between you two and the hired man you get it fastened on their necks. Then the old man tells you to untie the rope gently while he and the hired man holds the critters. Just as you slip the knot, away go the steers with a bawl and bellow—or rather a pair of bellows—and there arises before your vision a confused mixture of horns, heels, tails, ropes, dad, hired man and curses on your stupidity, that reminds you of the picture of a volcanic eruption in the old geographies. And that's only the beginning of the fun. Bye-and-bye dad gets hold of one end of the rope and the hired man gets hold of the other, and run races down the lane—the steers 'neck and neck,' and the old man performing the curse on the serpent. Then there is the time in haying, when dad undertakes to show you how to mow over a bumble-bee's nest. He 'ain't 'fraid o' these bees nor needn't be—jest go right along—they never sting unless you fight 'em;' and then 'whish!' get out o' the way! and dad's swath comes to a sudden stop and he departs for the house and hartshorn on a dead run, at the business end of a dozen yellow-legged bumble-bees. Oh, no! there isn't no fun on a farm."

White dotted muslins, trimmed with Smyrna lace, or with torchon laces edged with color, are made over colored lawns and looped with bows of ribbon. All white will be more extensively used; fine white camel's hair is a favorite material, and is sometimes striped with satin or grenadine; thin white organdies and Swiss princesse dresses are made with the basque back, and trains fulled on in box plaits or knit plaits, held under sashes of silk.

Who was it that declared that the beginning and ending of a chicken's life was a hatchet?

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

By the fall of an unfinished railroad bridge over the Connecticut river, during a storm, a woman was killed, a sheriff was mortally wounded, and several other persons were slightly injured...... The Russians made a fierce attack upon the outposts of Kars, but were defeated with heavy slaughter after a three days' fight...... The vote at the election in Georgia resulted in a majority of ten thousand in favor of holding a convention to amend the Constitution of the State...... The school teachers of New York celebrated the one hundredth year of the adoption of the American flag by a demonstration at the Academy of Music, at which appropriate music and commemorative addresses made up the programme. ......Stage coach robberies have become so extraordinarily frequent in Texas that they will be made the subject of a special report to Washington.... A banker named Girndt, in whose hands many of the poorer classes in New York had placed sums of money, more or less large, to forward to their friends in Europe, absconded from the city with their funds in his possession...... The secretary of the navy visited Brooklyn, N. Y., and inspected the navy yard......The United States treasury has discontinued the issue of small notes for the present .....At this year's graduating exercises of the cadets of the United States Military academy at West Point seventy-six diplomas were awarded.

At Belvedere, N. J., a mill dam suddenly gave way, and a fishing party on the pond above were precipitated through a sluice-way. Four persons—three ladies and a male companion—were drowned, and two men received fatal injuries......The Lord Mayor of London presented the honorary freedom of the city to General Grant in a gold casket......There was a large attendance at the State Greenback convention held at Skowhegan, Maine. Rev. H. E. Munson was nominated for governor, and a platform was unanimously passed calling for the repeal of the Resumption act of January 14, 1875......Two incendiary fires occurred at the Shaker village at New Lebanon, N. Y., but both attempts to burn the place were discovered in season to prevent damage......At East Buffalo, N. Y., Jacob Dodd's slaughter house was struck by lightning and burned. Three firemen were injured, and the pecuniary loss was $40,000..... Four men were hung for murder on June 15: At Newnan, Ga., Stephen Brinkley was executed for the murder of his wife, after having had seven trials; At New Orleans George Morris, colored, was hung for the murder of Sarah Jones, a quadroon, and Adrian Eveque, who shot and killed Richard Turner, expiated his crime on the gallows, both the murderer and his victim being colored; and Harry Adams was hung at Dayton, Ohio, for the murder of a soldier named Mulharren in February, robbery being the incentive to the crime.... Reports from the Southern States on the condition of the cotton crop show that it is lower than in the past two years, but better than in 1874...... Two miners were fatally crushed by a falling wall in a mine near Scranton, Pa..... Mrs. Norton, the English authoress, died in England. She was married for the second time last March, at the age of seventy.

On a Saturday evening three five-story brick tenement houses on Twenty-third street, New York, containing over fifty families, began to shake and tremble and show signs of falling. The police were summoned and the inmates were rapidly driven out of the insecure buildings, and the last had hardly gone when the three houses toppled in with a thunderous crash and left nothing remaining but a huge mass of bricks and timbers......The death of the Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, the historian, took place at Fairhaven, Conn., at the age of seventy-one. ......The sudden death is announced of ex-United States Senator Pratt at Logansport, Ind......An abandoned woman named Lizzie Murphy was beaten to death in New York by her companion, Mary Simmons......An uproar was occasioned in the Chamber of Deputies at Versailles, France, upon the reading of the declaration announcing that a message had been sent to the Senate by President MacMahon informing it of his intention to dissolve the Chamber. *The speakers in favor of* the government were vigorously hissed and yelled down by the opposition faction, whose speakers in turn were treated in a similar manner by the government party, and the rage of both parties became so violent that a collision seemed inevitable. M. Gambetta, of the opposition, fainted after a fierce denunciatory address......A scaffold in a tunnel in Bergen Hill, N. J., suddenly gave way and seven bricklayers at work upon it were thrown to the ground, a distance of *forty-five feet*. Of the seven two received fatal injuries and the others were hurt more or less severely...... A wealthy farmer of Old Town, Ill., named Hendricks, over fifty years of age, shot his wife dead in a fit of drunken rage and followed up his crime by committing suicide. ....The firm of Rindskoff & Tenny, wheat brokers and speculators of Milwaukee, Wis., have failed. Liabilities between $20,000 and $30,000......Mr. James Russell Lowell has accepted the Spanish mission......Senator Roscoe Conkling has gone to Europe ......About forty clergymen, from all parts of the United States, have gone to Scotland as delegates to the Presbyterian convention at Edinburgh.

Nicholas Mitchell, a dairyman, was fatally stabbed by Edward Harvey, a truck driver during an altercation in Baltimore......The Bashi-Bazouks have been committing all kinds of depredations on persons and property in the vicinity of Constantinople ......An entire class of students in Princeton College was suspended for tormenting some of the other students..... Letters have been written by Postmaster-General Key and Mr. DeFrees, the public printer, reiterating the civil service views of the President......Two men were arrested at Decatur, Ill., for trying to pass counterfeit money, and it was found they were members of a well organized band of horse thieves and counterfeiters, numbering over one hundred and fifty persons, whose operations for the past two years have extended all over the Western States.....The British case before the fishery commission at Halifax consists of claims for damages from the United States in the sum of nearly fifteen million dollars......The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was generally and appropriately observed in Boston.

Secretary Sherman wrote a letter to the syndicate appointed to place the new loan on the market, declaring the four per cent. bonds payable in gold. The letter was written with the approval of the President and cabinet. Much excitement was occasioned among the Hebrews of New York by the refusal of the managers of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga —acting under orders from Judge Hilton, manager of the estate of A. T. Stewart—to rent rooms to Joseph Seligman, a well-known banker of New York.....The French Chamber of Deputies censured the ministry by a vote of 363 to 158...... Nicholas Fish, son of ex-Secretary Fish, has been appointed to the Swiss mission...... Military officers have been attached to the American legations in Russia and Turkey to observe the operations of the war. ......William H. Vanderbilt was re-elected president of the New York Central and Harlem railroads......An outbreak among the Indians of Idaho and Oregon resulted in the killing of a number of whites and the reported slaughter of Col. Perry and half his command of one hundred troops, who had gone to the relief of the settlers......The engine, baggage and two passenger cars of a train ten miles west of Washington, Iowa, plunged through a bridge twenty-five feet high, and a number of persons were injured, though fortunately not dangerously......A number of business houses in Burlington, Iowa, were wholly burned or badly damaged by the flames. The pecuniary loss is about $225,000, and there is an insurance of about $150,000......The committee of investigation appointed to examine the affairs of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington made a report exposing a number of abuses and making several recommendations.

A fire that broke out in a boiler shop in St. Johns, N. B., spread with great rapidity and soon the whole business part of the city was in flames. Hundreds of houses, stores and lumber yards were destroyed, and a number of lives were lost. All the public buildings, newspaper offices, three principal hotels, and three-fourths of the city were destroyed, causing a loss of over fifteen million dollars.... John D. Townsend, counsel for William M. Tweed, published a long letter, addressed to Attorney-General Fairchild, of New York, commenting severely upon that gentleman's use of the statement of Tweed, which was recently returned to the latter by the attorney-general without any action looking to the release of the once powerful head of the ring having been taken. Mr. Townsend, in his letter, gives an outline of what Tweed promised to disclose, and the connection of various important personages with ring affairs is hinted at, though no names are mentioned......Governors Robinson, of New York, and Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and the venerable General Shields, were present at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Shields Guards at Auburn, N. Y., and delivered addresses......Five tramps were sleeping upon the tops of broken furnaces of disused lime-kilns near Bridgeport, Pa., when the walls suddenly gave way, burying the men. Four of them were crushed to death and the fifth received probably fatal injuries.

An event almost unprecedented in the criminal annals of the United States took place in Pennsylvania on Thursday, June 21. On that day eleven men were hung for murder—Hugh McGehan, James Boyle, James Carroll, James Roarity, Thomas Duffy and Thomas Munley, at Pottsville; Alexander Campbell, Michael Doyle, Jack Donohue and Edward Kelly, at Mauch Chunk, and Anthony Lanahan, at Wilkesbarre. Extensive preparations had been made to guard against a rescue by friends of the condemned men, and the militia was in readiness to quell any disturbance, but none occurred, although an attempt was made to set fire to Pottsville early in the morning, without success. A reprieve had been sent to Pottsville by the governor, to be used in favor of Duffy in case any of his companions should make a confession throwing strong doubts upon his guilt; but as nothing occurred which gave cause for the interposition of the reprieve, Duffy was hung with the rest.....A fiercely fought hand-to-hand battle between the Russians and Turks took place in Asia Minor. The Turks were defeated after a desperate conflict. There was also a battle of three days' duration in Montenegro, in which the Turks suffered immense losses without gaining any advantage...... Thirteen lives were lost at the fire in St. Johns, N. B.....The uprising of Indians in Idaho and Oregon has resulted in the killing and wounding of over fifty white persons. Every man on Salmon river is reported killed, although the women and children were spared. ......At a fire in Rondout, N. Y., property worth about $20,000 was destroyed.

The Czar and the Polish Recruit.

The rigorous conscription laws of Nicholas, the czar of Russia, father of the present ruler, naturally gave rise to not a few strange and romantic episodes, one of which is well worth quoting if only as a proof that the "soldier emperor," tyrannical as he undoubtedly was, had his moments of kindness and generosity. When he was at Warsaw, shortly before the outbreak of the Crimean war, in the course of one of his flying journeys through Russia, the officer of the day came to inform him that a woman waited without who wished to present a petition to him. The czar bade him admit her, and a Polish woman entered, clad in deep mourning. In a voice broken with tears she told her story. She was a widow with an only son, who had been torn from her to serve in the army in direct violation of the law excepting the only sons of widows from liability to enlistment. Nicholas heard her patiently to the end, and bade her return on the morrow, assuring her that her case should be carefully considered. The recruiting officer who had been concerned in the alleged offense was next summoned, but the latter asserted that the whole story was a pure fabrication; that the widow had in reality two sons, of whom he had taken the eldest, and that the complaint was merely a ruse on the mother's part to keep both her sons at home. In this falsehood he boldly persisted when confronted with the woman on the following morning, perceiving this to be his only chance of escaping detection. Nicholas looked decidedly nonplussed, and the staff officers began to exchange, in cautious whispers, various jocular allusions to the judgment of Solomon. But suddenly the emperor's marble face lighted up, and, turning to the recruiting officer, he said with ominous suavity: "You are ready to swear, then, that this woman really has two sons, and that you have taken the eldest?" "I swear it, your majesty," answered the unabashed officer. "In that case," rejoined the czar, with a grim smile, which showed how thoroughly he appreciated the situation, "Russia must not lose a soldier; give back the son that you have taken and enlist the other one!"

Opposed to the Match.

Recently M. de C. was escorting his young daughter of eighteen through the Bois de Boulogne, in Paris, when suddenly the horse which the young lady was riding took fright and started at such a rapid pace that notwithstanding her father's exertions he was unable to overtake it. His daughter seemed doomed to inevitable death, when a captain of the hussars made a vain attempt to seize the reins. He was not discouraged, however, and with wonderful presence of mind and remarkable pluck drew his revolver, fired, and brought the horse down breaking one of his legs. The young lady fell and dislocated an arm. Here ends the story. But why should it end here? The story to be more romantic should end with the union of the young lady and her gallant rescuer, unless he were already wedded or that the young lady's hand is already promised. But there is opposition on the part of the father, who says: "I will never give my consent to my daughter's marriage with a man who breaks the leg of a horse which did him no harm."

Stop at Leland's Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, and get the best accommodations at a reasonable price.

"The Conflict of Ages."

Men differ on nearly every issue. There have always been opposite parties in politics and religion, though the measures fought over one day may be universally adopted at another, and those sacrificed regarded as heroes and martyrs. Medicine has also been subject to revolutionary disturbances. When Drs. Harvey and Jenner announced their discoveries, they were held in contempt and ridicule by an incredulous and ignorant public, yet to-day they are received and honored by all as benefactors. When Dr. Pierce announced his Discovery, many seemed to doubt, and were skeptical concerning all medicines and doctors, but proof of merit has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the Golden Medical Discovery is the standard remedy in curing the most obstinate diseases of the liver and blood, having almost entirely superseded the old time sarsaparillas by reason of its superior merits.

NORWICH, Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 3, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

I was afflicted with a scrofulous affection on one of my legs. It was very troublesome for over two years, so much so that I could not wear a boot, and I had to keep my leg bandaged. It resulted in a raw sore. It got so bad that it became a general talk that I would have to undergo amputation of the limb. One physician told me he never saw such a sore cured. I commenced taking your Golden Medical Discovery together with your Pellets as directed on the bottles, and when I had consumed six bottles of Discovery my leg was entirely well, and has remained so ever since—a period of over two years—and I would not swap it for fifty wooden legs. Yours truly,

JOHN SHATTUCK.

Disease is an Antagonist

That should be attacked the instant he shows himself. Don't wait. At him before his nails are grown, and wipe him out. The great alterative and invigorant of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, will speedily infuse such healthful tone into your organism that it will be enabled to successfully resist future attacks. The Bitters prevent and remedy chills and fever and bilious remittents, and eradicate dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatic ailments, urinary and uterine difficulties. *It is particularly* beneficial when the system has been drained of its vitality, or is inherently deficient in strength. The nerves gather from it both vigor and tranquility. But while it imparts strength and gives a wholesome stimulus to the animal economy, it does not unduly excite it like the cheap exhilarants sometimes resorted to under the erroneous impression that they can invigorate.

Physicians of high standing unhesitatingly give their indorsement to the use of the Graefenberg-Marshall's Catholicon for all female complaints. The weak and debilitated find wonderful relief from a constant use of this valuable remedy. Sold by all druggists. $1.50 per bottle. Send for almanacs, Graefenberg Co., New York.

Important to all Invalids. Iron in the Blood.

The Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, strikes at the root of disease, by supplying the blood with its vital principle or life element—iron. This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing dyspepsia, liver complaint, dropsy, chronic diarrhea, boils; nervous affections, chills and fevers, humors, loss of constitutional vigor, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system.

MESSRS. D. W. HATCH & CO.: We have been selling your Universal Cough Syrup about eight years, and find it gives the best satisfaction of any preparation for coughs and colds that we have ever sold, and from the time of its first introduction in this market we have sold much larger quantities of it than any other similar preparation. Yours truly,

SAWYER & LYONS, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Pond's Extract.

Its sale extends to every portion of the country. There is only one genuine Pond's Extract for pains and inflammations.

Billiousness and Headache

Cured by taking Quirk's Irish Tea. Price 25 cts. per package. Sold by druggists.

Good Measure is the Watchword

Of honest trade. When you buy Dooley's Yeast Powder, for sale by all grocers, you get perfectly full weight, just as marked on the cans, and beside that an article made of the very best and purest material, so that the strength can always be trusted.

Information worth thousands to those out of health. Self-help for weak and nervous sufferers. Facts for those who have been dosed, drugged and quacked. The new Health Journal teaches all. Copies free. Address, Electric Quarterly, New York.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle, Native	11 @	11½
Texas and Cherokee	09¼@	10½
Milch Cows	45 00 @	65 00
Hogs: Live	05½@	05¾
Dressed	06¼@	07¼
Sheep	04½@	05¾
Lambs	07½@	08½
Cotton—Middling	12¼@	12¾
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	7 05 @	9 00
State—Good to Choice	6 70 @	4 55
Wheat—Red Western	1 90 @	1 90
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 60 @	1 67
Rye—State	14 @	95
Barley—State	67 @	63
Barley Malt	1 25 @	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	43 @	62½
Corn—Mixed Western	56 @	59
Hay, per cwt	70 @	75
Straw—per cwt	70 @	75
Hops......76's—08 @15 ......79's	06 @	10
Pork—Mess	14 50 @	14 61
Lard—City Steam	11½@	11½
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	18 00 @	20 00
" No. 2, new	8 50 @	9 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 67½@	4 62½
Herring, Scaled, per box	14 @	15
Petroleum—Crude......06½@06¾	Refined,	12¾
Wool—California Fleece	23 @	28
Texas "	22 @	27
Australian "	43 @	45
Butter—State	20 @	21
Western—Choice	17 @	14
Western—Good to Prime	18 @	20
Western—Firkins	12 @	15
Cheese—State Factory	08 @	10
State Skimmed	03 @	06
Western	0 @	10½
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	18½@	19
BUFFALO.		
Flour	7 50 @	9 50
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	1 70 @	1 79
Corn—Mixed	64 @	65½
Oats	46 @	49
Rye	96 @	95
Barley	62 @	62
Barley Malt	1 00 @	1 10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	06½@	06¾
Sheep	05 @	07
Hogs—Dressed	09½@	09¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	7 40 @	8 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 80 @	1 90
Rye	85 @	87
Corn—Yellow	62 @	62
Mixed	60 @	61
Oats—Mixed	47 @	47
Petroleum—Crude......09¼@09¾	Refined,	13½
Wool—Colorado	27 @	31
Texas	1 @	28
California	28 @	33
BOSTON.		
Beef Cattle	05½@	09½
Sheep	05½@	06½
Hogs	09 @	09
Flour—Wisconsin and Minnesota	8 00 @	9 00
Corn—Mixed	63½@	65
Oats— "	47 @	56
Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania XX	40 @	42
California Fall	18½@	26
BRIGHTON, MASS.		
Beef Cattle	06½@	07¾
Sheep	05 @	08½
Lambs	01 @	10
Hogs	07½@	07
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 75 @	9 50
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